THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 200

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Roosevelt Moves Stupendously

Asks Employer and Buyer Aid

Wages and Prices Must Go Up

Manila Sees Hawes Law Defeat

U. S. Worker Faces Leisure

Miami Sees Big Wind Tamed

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT asks all America to unite in an unique attack on low wages, long hours, and reduced purchasing power. If no other such call has been directed to the people before, it is because no such emergency has existed. During the week wholesale prices as a whole have jumped 2½ per cent, and there has been no corresponding rise in wages or in purchasing capacity. The President would save by drastic measures all the recovery gains. Every employer is asked to shorten the working week and to pay a graduated scale of minimum wages to his employees; every consumer is asked to patronize only producers whose acceptance of the official request is on record—Public willingness alone can make the program win.

¶ The President's stupendous effort to keep wages in line with prices has seven major points. General Johnson, Recovery Administrator, says these mean the ending of all child labor, a minimum 40-hour week for white collar workers, a general minimum of 35 hours for artisans, to work no employee more than eight hours a day, to pay white collar workers from $14 up, to pay mechanics generally not less than 40 cents an hour, to carry the wages obtaining in the longer week over into the shorter one. The plan sweeps into operation, beginning next Thursday—Over 5,000,000 American employers will be handed a printed agreement by the postman and asked for a firm signature on the dotted line.

¶ Washington recognizes a perfectly sound boom as under way. While lifting wages and work, the White House acts to hold market prices back. Unjustifiable speculation at this time must not menace the future. The President asks a truce to selfishness. Moving with a careful hand on the gigantic recovery machinery, he sees with full clarity that success must come through the individual. It is the average man's response which will decide the triumph or failure of the new program. This is true in America; it is equally true in Britain, in France, throughout the world—When you are truly convinced, Mr. Average Man, then the worried world can decisively step along.

¶ Manila sees Senator Manuel Quezon, leader of the opposition to the Hawes independence bill, win stout victories over his political opponents. Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the House, and other independence leaders, are ousted from their posts by the Nacionalista Party. Quezon's resignation as president of the Senate and also as party leader is rejected by forces which flock to him with substantial support. The entire personnel which went to Washington and secured passage of the Hawes law has now been defeated—The independence law faces the hardest fight of its career.

¶ Stars are more distant in the earth's sky than had been believed, but there are not so many of them as seemed. Dr. Joel Stebbins and Albert E. Whitford, using the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson, discover nebulæ so far away that light from them would require 300,000,000 years to reach the earth, and yet light does wander along at 186,284 miles a second. Their study of color and the degree of brightness of certain stars discloses dust clouds that mislead in the measuring of distance—The Milky Way is forever staging some kind of a runaway that upsets its stellar tourists like a Donnybrook Fair.

¶ The American worker, suddenly achieving more leisure than he ever foresaw, is still puzzled to know how fully and how well he will make use of it. The five-day week and eight-hour day swing into operation, and the six-hour day is just ahead. The Monitor's front-page story today appears to be a serious effort to plumb certain problems which the United States cannot ignore. They reach deep down into, and maybe will rock, the whole social structure. The article's author is concerned over his discoveries—And he offers his patient readers little ground on which to make merry.

¶ Hal Leyshon, managing editor of the Miami Daily News, urges the United States Weather Bureau to establish a hurricane patrol in the Caribbean Sea. Strong fall winds, sometimes reaching hurricane or gale force, originate in the vicinity of Swan Island, off the shipping lanes, and have often gained direction and velocity before being discovered. Mr. Leyshon's plan is for a destroyer patrol in this section of the Caribbean during the brief storm season, similar to the international iceberg patrol. When Florida and the Gulf coast have proper warning they get along—They have their own methods, when duly warned, of combating the big blows.

Hull Proposes Tariff Truce During Recess of Conference

Proviso Allows New Barriers in Emergencies Caused by Higher Wages—Asks Extension of Special Privileges to All Nations Alike

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 21—A complete and bold program for international economic action during the recess of the World Economic Conference and reassembly was presented to the economic commission today by Mr. Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State and head of the Washington delegation. His proposal—which took the delegates' breath away—falls into three parts:

First, assumption that the tariff truce adopted when the conference opened will continue throughout the recess and reassembly until the meeting finally adjourns sine die.

Second, a project for a new tariff agreement in more detailed form than the former one which would prevent any new obstacle to international trade except as definitely specified in a list of reservations.

Third, full machinery for bringing existing tariffs down by bilateral or multilateral negotiations, by application of the most-favored-nation clause unconditionally so as to bring the advantages of one treaty to all, and by various other means.

These ambitious schemes are not to be discussed by the conference now. They are placed upon the diplomatic table and Mr. Hull hopes negotiations to render them effective will begin during the recess.

Amid intent silence Dr. Hendrik Colijn of Holland, chairman, read the American proposals to the economic committee. Thereafter a German delegate alone rose to point out that lack of monetary stabilization had prevented any discussion of the tariff truce in the subcommittee and to insist that the matter could not be discussed at present. Dr. Colijn had already announced that the Americans did not expect discussion, but were merely laying their sweeping plans before the world.

The London conference has thus at last received a specific program in the tariff field. This sort of proposal was what observers have been demanding since months before the conference met. Now it serves along with the annotated agenda as basis for examination and preparation during the recess period. Without

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Responsibility For Ending War Placed on Women

Mrs. Catt Tells International Group Progress Rests on Them

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 21—A satirical cable from G. Bernard Shaw, serious messages from Lady Astor and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and a solemn charge from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, were features of yesterday's sessions of the international congress called by the National Council of Women, meetings which Miss Jane Addams declared were characterized by the hard study of conferences and the fervent enthusiasm of the old suffrage days.

Mr. Shaw was among a number of prominent men and women questioned by cable as to the best means to save the common cause of civilization, to which he replied, "The first step is to prevent men discussing civilization in the absence of women and women from discussing it in the absence of men."

Lady Astor's reply was, "The only way to security and prosperity is through a greater understanding in each nation of the difficulties and achievements of other nations."

From Mrs. Roosevelt came the message, "I hope that the century be one of progress in peace and in social justice and that women the world over will do their share of work to bring about a new and happier era."

The cables were sent during a banquet presided over by Miss Lena M. Phillips of New York City, president of the council. The passage of the messages and the replies was traced by lights on a huge map installed by the Postal Telegraph Company, Mr. Clinton D. Alsopp and Mr. Gates Ferguson of the Postal making the announcements.

In twelve minutes a cable went from the banquet hall to Miss Ting Shu Chin in Shanghai and elicited the response: "Realistic facing of the causes of present social disorder and determination to work for their removal at any cost to ourselves individually or as groups are, I believe, the first two signposts on the road to a new and better social order."

From Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark, came the reply, "I believe our main road to social order lies not in the discovery of a new formula but in the application of old virtues. The pioneer's frugality and regard for his neighbors' welfare, the same willingness to serve and sacrifice which built our Republic will preserve it."

Education and Tolerance

Education and social tolerance were the roads designated by Miss Amelia Earhart, while Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the mint, stated that she thinks the remedy is "service to the body politic as a whole rather than concern for the aggrandizement of particular groups."

Messages were sent to ships at sea and to a number of countries. Miss Bertha Lutz of Brazil made a plea for regarding the world as a unit, Señor Madariaga cabled from France that there must be world unity and individual liberty, Mr. John Dewey wired from New York

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Post Takes Off On Last Leg Of Globe Circling

Propeller Smashed in Alaska, Replaced and Plane Checked

FLAT, Alaska, July 21 (AP)—Wiley Post, Oklahoma flier, resumed his aerial jaunt around the world today at 7:28 a. m. Fairbanks time (12:28 p. m. eastern standard time).

A new propeller for his world-girdling plane, the Winnie Mae, was installed early today after being rushed from Fairbanks.

Both he and Pilot Joe Crosson, Alaska air ace who brought the propeller from Fairbanks, checked the motor thoroughly.

Post expressed the opinion he would still "break that record" of 8 days, 15h., 51m. which he and Harold Gatty set in their 1931 globe-circling flight.

The Oklahoman was only 4000 miles from his goal, New York, when he landed after a 22-hour battle with the elements on his flight from Siberia. He was undaunted by his plane nosing over in a stiff cross wind when he finally glided down to earth at the Airport here at 3:30 p. m. Fairbanks time (8:30 p. m. eastern standard time) yesterday The propeller was broken and the landing gear was damaged. He was unhurt himself.

The first flier to make a solo flight across the treacherous north Pacific, Post's elapsed time to Flat from New York was 136h., 20m., while he and Gatty did not reach Fairbanks, about 375 miles further on, until 166h. 29m. had passed.

Lindberghs Make Start On Greenland Flight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 21—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh hopped off from Cartwright, Labrador, for Greenland at 9:22 (E. S. T.) today in fine, clear weather. The fliers, who had spent several days at Cartwright where the weather has been uncertain, will continue their survey of the northern aerial routes to Europe which is the main object of their trip.

Post Can Break Record

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Wiley Post has until 8 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) Sunday to break the exsting round-the-world record which he and Harold Gatty set in 1931. But Lee Trenholm, his flight representative, said today he looked for him back at Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, by late Saturday afternoon.

Adelaide Nearly Doubles Population in 20 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — Adelaide has doubled in population during the last 20 years, according to the city engineer, Mr. W. C. D. Veale, in an address given to the Institute of Engineers.

From 193,000 in 1912, the population of the metropolitan area grew to 326,000 in 1933. To accommodate this increase, 36,000 new houses were built. During the period under review, the density of population had increased from 1.9 persons an acre to 3.2 persons an acre. It was estimated by the town planner that the population would be 635,000 in 1971, and on those figures the density of population would amount to 6.2 persons an acre by that year.

Cotton Farmers Sign Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Meetings of farmers in townships of Mecklenburg County ended with a large percentage of the cotton farmers signed up in favor of reductions of their cotton acreage, it was announced by Cope Elias, county farm agent. Mr. Elias stated that in all meetings held the farmers were most enthusiastic and many of them had predicted that more than 90 per cent of the farmers would sign the contracts to reduce cotton acreage by 30 per cent.

New York Shouts Wild Greeting To Fliers From Italy

City Goes 'Italian' as Balbo and Companions Return From Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21—"The largest Italian city in the world" is hoarse today from shouting "viva Italia!" "viva Mussolini!" "viva Balbo!" and its streets are vivid with the green, white and red of Italy, the American red, white and blue and with the trays of vendors of all kinds of wares from Mediterranean shores.

In a word, the city has gone Italian—all because Gen. Italo Balbo and his gallant transatlantic fliers came back here this morning to receive New York's welcome.

Thousands massed City Hall plaza three hours before the ceremonies began, with all New York's "Little Italy" on hand for the triumphal occasion. Picture post cards of the air armada, photographs of General Balbo and the Italian tricolor were being hawked in the streets from early morning, while police platoons had their hands full keeping the milling crowds moving and opening the way for the procession from the Battery to City Hall that is a tradition in the city's welcome to distinguished visitors.

Fliers Meet Mayor

At City Hall, Italy's Minister of Air Forces and his companions on the transatlantic "stroll" were introduced to Mayor John P. O'Brien by Mr. Generoso Pope, publisher, and chairman of the Mayor's reception committee.

The ocean flight from Orbetello was like a crusade, Mr. Pope said, and the courage and ability with which General Balbo soared and conquered "will send his name down to fame, has destroyed space and brought our people closer together in an ever stronger bond of friendship."

"General Balbo, like Columbus," he continued, "is a new peacemaker and pathfinder who might properly be described as the great eagle of Italy. He comes to us as a messenger of good will, and at the same time adds prestige to his country, which he has served and serves with such noble patriotism and loyalty. He is the typical Italian, so worthy of his illustrious historical ancestors, all of whom weathered, as on this occasion, so many supreme tests that made them famous. He reached us covered with glory for himself, his men and his country. He has added fame to an already famous régime."

Mayor O'Brien praised the intrepid "will to do" of General Balbo, declaring that the success of the flight had a moral for all the peoples of the world, because it showed that the nations can solve the great problems confronting them if they

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Things Present

Workmen the country over are facing new leisure. What will they do with it? The problem is not made less complicated by new liquor. Read Rufus Steele's page one article, and pass it along to a worker.

Yes, a bit of business can keep people friendly, as you will note from the editorial "One Touch of Barter."

Do you have a string drawer in the kitchen? Then you'll soon have one of those new string belts. Full directions on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Odell Shepard is back on the Home Forum page with an essay on "A Night in the Woods."

Another Geographical Cross-Word and more Ad-O-Grams await the puzzle fans on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the following regular features: Book Reviews and Literary News page, Interior Decoration and Antiques page, Progress in Education page (with its Parent column), and the World News Map on the Daily Features page.

Cosmic Ray Expert To Supplant Piccard For Stratosphere

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 21—A new observer, possibly replacing Prof. Jean Piccard, was put into training here yesterday for the Compton-Settle balloon ascension into the stratosphere. He was taken quietly to the Chicago airport and given a practice jump from a parachute in case of need later on the flight.

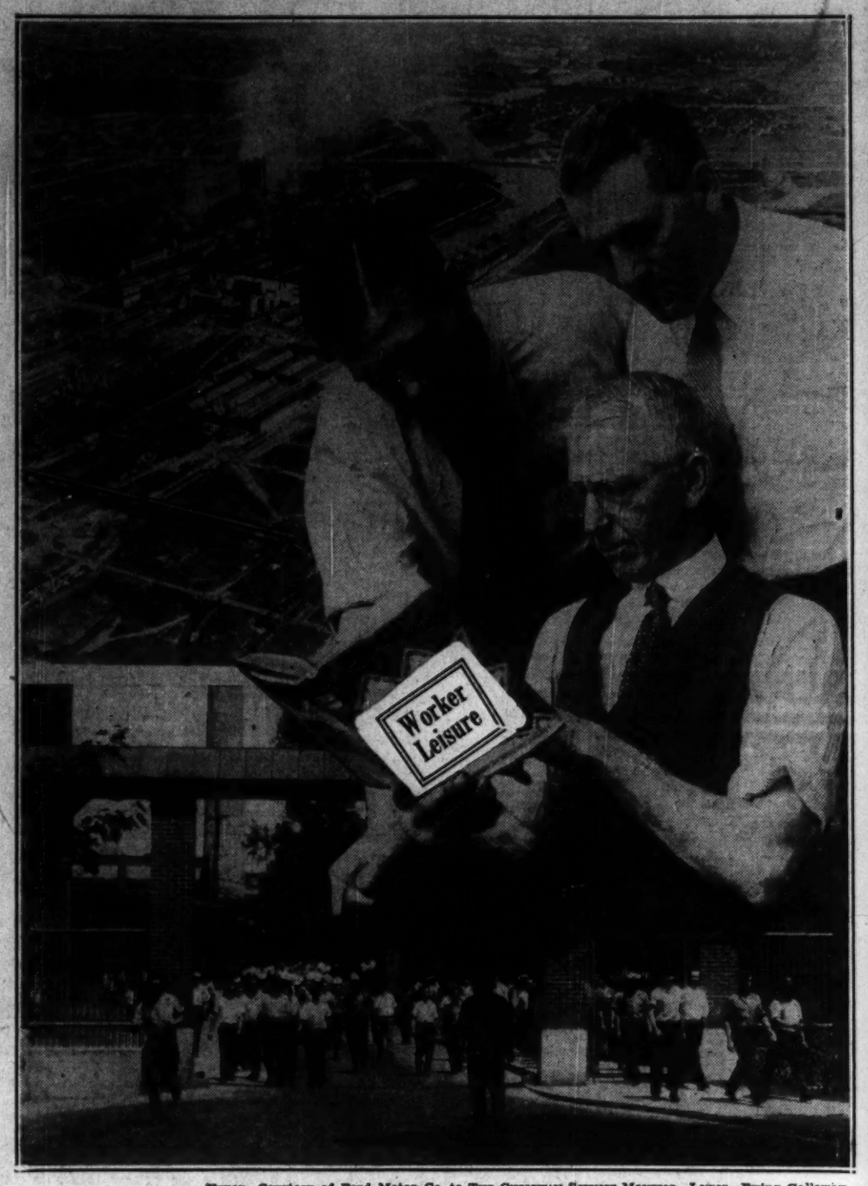
It seemed probable that Prof. Jean Piccard, twin brother of the Swiss professor who has explored the stratosphere the last two years, would not follow him up again next week. He does not have broad experience, it is said, with measuring the cosmic rays, which is the main quest.

Consequently the cosmic ray expert has jumped to the fore as the most likely companion of Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle, U. S. N., who will pilot the balloon. The new candidate is Mr. Luis Alvarez, research assistant in physics at the University of Chicago. Mr. Alvarez has been in charge of the cosmic ray apparatus designed for use in this flight by Prof. Arthur H. Compton, who is the natural scientific director of the expedition.

He also accompanied Professor Compton in his recent dash to the high places of the world in hunt for more information about the cosmic rays. The dark horse of the sky race is anxious to make the flight. He has never been up in a balloon before. The decision will be made by Professor Compton.

Dr. Irving E. Muskat of the University of Chicago, who is in general charge of the flight for a Century of Progress exposition, said the flight is not to furnish a balloon "stunt." It is designed as a scientific expedition, as much as any University of Chicago project. It furnishes the opportunity for carrying up into the air apparatus heavier and better than has ever been taken up so far, marking improvements on that which Prof. Auguste Piccard had with him. The results of the experiments are keenly awaited by the scientific world, and they will be published as scientific data.

Labor Gets Time to Think It Over



Upper—Courtesy of Ford Motor Co. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Lower—Ewing Galloway

OVERLEISURE VS. OVERWORK—LABOR'S NEW PUZZLE

Strong Tide Runs Toward Recovery Of Textile Trade

Roosevelt's Code Bringing End to Wasteful Rivalry in New England

President Roosevelt's code is churning the muddy waters of New England's primary industry—textiles.

In some places it is causing strikes; in others ending strikes. But its trend is to increase employment and strengthen the fiber of labor—industry's bedrock.

What the New England textile industry has been trying to do for years, the national eagle as a symbol of unity has done with a single sweep of its giant wings. Its sharpened claws have dragged industry's bane—'cutthroat competition—into the open, ripe for destruction.

Labor has stood hesitant on its platform. Now it has a gauge with which to test its demands. Weak protests against less-than-living wages fade before a new, bold front. Boston mill owners and labor men see the federal code giving the workingman courage and the conscientious mill operator the opportunity for fair play by the shackling of his former unscrupulous competitor.

With unfair competition silenced, mills in Salem, Mass., have found it possible to grant a belated pay rise and bring 2000 workers back to their machines after three months of idleness.

In Pawtucket, R. I., conditions are reversed. Mill workers, protesting less-than-living wages, have walked out, alleging failure of their employers to live up to wage specifications of the new code. Mill owners deny they are operating on standards lower than the code allows.

Labor representatives in the Boston district contend that certain mill

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What Will Million Workers Do With 13,000,000 Hours Of New Leisure Each Week?

Multitude of Toilers No Longer Need Rush to Beat the Bell and Can Laugh at the Whistle—Result? Who Can Tell!

By RUFUS STEELE

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On Monday of this week 1,000,000 workers in the United States went back to their old-new jobs. On Saturday of this week, when the alarm clock chortles its ode to the morning the 1,000,000 will lift on an elbow long enough to give vent to a guffaw and flop back to sleep again. And this unheard-of ability to laugh off the sunrise lay of labor is what makes the old job new.

For the first time in their working lives multitudes of grizzled men now under the 40-hour week won't go near the works on Saturday, and a little later, when the six-hour day of the recovery program has begun to sink in, more multitudes of workers will be found framed awkwardly in the home doorway at midafternoon with the day's work mysteriously but unmistakably behind them.

Leisure now breaks, an irrepressible Niagara, upon the heads, male and female, of those who use their hands to keep America pegging along. Increased wages for decreased work is a startling enigma that holds the floor for a moment only, because the stout puzzle is pushed out of the way by a bigger puzzle:

Bustin' the Checker Game

Now that you have got all this long-hoped-for, never-expected time for yourself, Mr. Worker, what are you going to do with it? Will you find ways to mint it into intellectual and spiritual treasure to enrich your existence? Will it twist itself into augers of idleness to drill into and undermine the foundations of your previous stability? Or will the strange flood mostly pass, unpraised and unregretted, like waste waters over a dam?

Last night I caught in a checker game in a Boston suburb four crusty cronies who have muscled dinner pails between home and the job for a generation and doused them with my questions.

"Oh, we're just laying for this new leisure," answered Lem, who steers a lathe in a shoe machinery plant. "It's all ice cream, I'm telling you. The plant goes cold Friday night, but we'll gather there Saturday morning and decide how we—"

"You will not!" contradicted Bill, who is a weaver, "Not unless you gather by yourself. You're probably the only man in your plant crazy enough to show there when he doesn't have to. At your place they have 500 men; that means they'll scheme out 500 funny ways of spending their first free Saturdays. Me, I've had a gadget shop in my basement for 15 years. Now I can see it getting up into the shed

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Equal Right of Men to Alimony Wrecks Divorce Racket in Illinois

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 21—What it is hoped will develop into an effective "brake" on the alimony abuse has been found in Illinois—a law which makes it just as possible for a man to obtain an alimony award as a woman. Although the law does not necessarily assume that many men will take advantage of its provisions, it is based on the idea that if women know they are just as liable to have to pay alimony as they are likely to obtain it, they will not be so anxious to get a divorce.

"Thus," said Judge Joseph Sabath, who handles most of Chicago's divorce cases, "it will have a strong moral effect if nothing else. No real man is coming in here to get alimony unless he is down and out, and has no other alternative except charity after perhaps working years to support a wife, who has taken all he had and then dropped him. These are the kind of men we want to protect."

Handling between 40,000 and 50,000 divorce cases during the last 12 years, Judge Sabath knew something about the alimony business when he started out to get such a law passed.

The new law fits in with Judge Sabath's general attitude in doing everything in his power to keep husbands and wives together, especially if there are children. In fact, while his business is giving divorces, his hobby is effecting reconciliations. He has sent 2500 couples away from his private chamber with a desire to try it again instead of to separate, and about 70 per cent of them have "made a go of it" after taking his advice.

Britain Cuts Down Number of Jobless 508,000 in Half Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—In the first half of 1933 unemployment in Britain decreased 508,000, according to the latest government statistics. Added significance attaches to the figures because the increased employment at the end of June was recorded when the time for seasonal increase of jobs has passed. In June 135,000 additional men found occupations.

The announcement of the Ministry of Labor says improvement is most marked in iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, metal goods, textile industries, distributive trades, and the hotel, boarding-house, road transport, shipping, dock and harbor services. Increases of 10,000 in general engineering and of 11,000 in the cotton textile industry are regarded as promising signs.

British Guiana Held Near Racial Utopia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana—Absence of color consciousness in British Guiana makes that country from a racial point of view the nearest approach to Utopia, declared Mr. John Gillian, who has been studying the social characteristics of the Carib Indians for the past six months on behalf of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University.

President Puts Universal Code 'Up To' Industry

Calls for 35-Hour Week for Factory, 40 Hour, White-Collar Men

Must Be No Wage Cut

Comes as Request for Voluntary Coöperation but Conditions Are Mandatory

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 21—In one of the most remarkable experiments in world history, President Roosevelt has asked all America to join in a common attack on low wages, long hours and reduced purchasing power.

The campaign is to be carried through with the unanimity and fervor of the World War era. The object of the campaign is twofold: to get every employer in the country to agree to shorten the working week and to pay a graduated scale of minimum wages to his employees, and to get every consumer to agree to patronize only employers cooperating with the President.

Outside of war time, history does not record any economic effort launched on such a scale by a great democracy, and even in war, no such effort to keep wages in balance with production is on record.

The program will mean increased pay for hundreds of thousands of employees throughout the country, and jobs for hundreds of thousands of others who are now idle. Mr. Roosevelt's announcement, made last night, will be followed in the next six weeks by the most intense appeal to public opinion since the war. The drive will end on Labor Day, Sept. 4. In Washington, it is believed that if the campaign is successful the present 12,000,000 unemployed will be reduced by 6,000,000 by that day.

Scope of the Plan

Announcement of the plan came through Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, who asked employers to agree to seven major points:

1. To end child labor.
2. To establish a minimum 40-hour week for white-collar workers and not to cut hours of business below 52 hours a week.
3. To establish a minimum 35-hour week for factory, mechanical worker and artisan classes; with the right to work 40 hours a week for any six weeks between Aug. 1 and Dec. 31.
4. To work no employee more than eight hours a day.
5. To pay white-collar workers not less than $15 a week in cities of 500,000 or more; $14.50 a week in cities between 250,000 and 500,000; not less than $14 in cities between 250,000 and 2500.
6. To pay mechanics, etc., not less than 40 cents an hour, unless the hourly rate for such work was less than 40 cents on July 15, 1929, in which case the latter rate should be paid, but not less than 30 cents an hour.

Not to Cut Wages

7. To keep the same wages for the shorter work week now paid for the longer work week.

Beginning next Thursday, a printed form containing these provisions, with certain others, will be handed the 5,000,000 employers of the United States by the regular postman. The employer will be asked to sign it and return it at once. The agreements will be in effect from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31 this year.

Two statements were given out through General Johnson last night. One was the text of the communication President Roosevelt will send to every employer. The second was a supplemental explanation of the universal code and its objective.

In stirring phrases, the second calls for a "truce of selfishness" and a common effort "to unite once more to overcome an emergency and, it may be, to defeat depression."

Test of Patriotism

Explaining that the drive is a "test of patriotism," it is stated that no force will be employed, "save conscience and opinion."

A special appeal is made to the women of America who control the bulk of the nation's buying. They are urged to support those employers "who do their part to put back breadwinners to work."

Each employer who complies with the President's request will be entitled to use the official badge of coöperation, which reads:

"Member of N. R. A.
We do our part."

In the next six weeks that phrase will became the most conspicuous in the nation, if plans of sponsors of the drive are successful. A pledge for N. R. A. (National Recovery Act) consumers is also offered.

The announcement concludes with a declaration against "ballyhoo," and the request that "calm composure and fair play" be coupled with the mood of vigor and determination in which "this great national covenant" should be carried out.

Arizona Protects Song Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Mr. S. L. Lewis, new state game warden, has entered upon a campaign for protection of song birds. Destruction of such birds, he states, is all too common and is in violation of the state laws. He expresses his conviction that these birds are needed for the help they give against insect life that otherwise "would overrun the country."

Recovery Program Declared Genuine Test of Patriotism

Explanation of President's Purpose Made in Statement of Administrator—Based on Willingness of All to Coöperate

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Here in part is the text of the industrial administration's explanation of President Roosevelt's reëmployment program:

"1. Names—To save space and time, we will call the National Industrial Recovery Act N. I. R. A., and the National Recovery Administration, N. R. A.

"2. Industrial self-government—Bulletin No. 2 dated June 19, 1933, shows how to submit codes of fair competition under N. I. R. A. Sec. 3 (A). It permits industries and trade associations to organize for self-government, to increase employment and improve labor conditions, to wipe out unfair practices, to discipline themselves and to stabilize their operations.

"In this national emergency we cannot delay broad reëmployment while we wait for codes. If we are not to have a setback in our returning prosperity and if we are to take this chance to get out of this depression, we must act more quickly to get more and fatter pay envelopes to our workers.

"We can do this under section 4 (A) N. I. R. A., which, in addition to codes, permits trade groups and also individual employers to make agreements with the President himself to do their part in this great effort. We are going to use this additional power.

"4. Time limit on codes—In order to assist these trades and industries which are not sufficiently organized to present their codes in representative fashion and to help compose the difficult problems in other trades and industries where economic differences have delayed the submission of codes it is assumed that to all trades or industries which have not submitted codes under Sec. 3 (A), by Sept. 1, 1933, the President will begin to hold hearings under Sec. 3 (D) as fast as proper notice can be given and hearings arranged.

Nation-Wide Reëmployment

"So much for codes. The plan to create nation-wide reëmployment by Presidential agreements is as follows:

"5. The President's reëmployment drive—a truce on selfishness. Before Labor Day—six weeks away—it is possible to solve the problem of reemployment through individual agreements with the President. But to do this the country must act quickly, vigorously, and boldly, as one man—get together in one powerful effort—declare a truce on selfishness.

"In this mass attack on depression there is a clear-cut part for every group. Members of each group are invited to become members of N. R. A. on the plan set forth in this bulletin.

"The employers' part is to act at once and all together to submit and scrupulously comply with agreements with the President to shorten hours and raise wages and to cooperate with employees in peaceful adjustment of differences. The way to make these agreements is shown in paragraph 7.

"The employees' part is to do their best on the job and to coöperate with N. R. A. and employers in peaceful adjustment of differences. More can be done now for workers through this coöperation of 125,000,000 people than can ever be done by discord and dispute.

"The public's part—and especially the part of women (who control the bulk of buying)—is to support all those employers and employes who do their part to put breadwinners back to work.

"6. Employers' badge of coöperation—For the public to do its part, it must know which employers have done their part to put people back to work by making these agreements with the President and by codes.

"Every industry and every employer who has agreed with the President on this plan, or who has had approved a code covering the vital subject of reëmployment, will be enrolled as a member of N. R. A. and given a certificate and a government badge showing the seal of N. R. A. and the words: 'Member N. R .A. We do our part.'"

Agreements With President

"7. Employers' agreements with the President—During the three days, beginning July 27, letter carriers will deliver at each place of business a message from the President, accompanied by a copy of the form for the President's reëmployment agreement: A certificate of compliance form, and a return envelope addressed to the district office of the Department of Commerce. Any employer who has not received this material by July 29 can obtain it from his local postmaster.

"Each employer who wants to do his part will sign the agreement and mail it in the return envelope.

"On or after Aug. 1, each employer who has signed his agreement and put it into effect may sign the certificate of compliance, take it to his post office, and receive the posters, etc., which evidence his membership in the N. R. A.

"8. Consumers' badge of coöperation—Every consumer in the United States who wishes to coöperate in the President's reëmployment drive and be considered as a member in N. R. A. may at any time after Aug. 1, 1933, go to the authorized establishment in his locality (to be announced later) and sign a statement of coöperation.

"Any such signer will then be given and may thereafter use the insignia of members in N. R. A.

"9. District Recovery Boards—There is hereby created one district recovery board of seven members for each district of the Department of Commerce to be appointed by the President.

"The board will consider, advise, and report to N. R. A. on the progress of the execution of N. I. R. A. and will pass upon such matters as shall be referred to it for action by N. R. A.

State Recovery Boards

"10. State Recovery Boards—There is hereby created for each state a state recovery board of nine members from each state to be appointed by the President. The state boards will advise and report upon the execution of N. R. A. in their states, and receive and act upon all matters referred to them by N. R. A. or by their district boards.

"11. State Recovery Council—There is hereby created, to be organized by and to serve in coöperation with each state board, a state recovery council.

"The function of the council is to recommend to the board any necessary action with regard to the organization presided over by any member of the council, to request the services of the board and of N. R. A. in any proper matter to the end of perfecting and strengthening any such organization, and to assist to make available to the administration of N. R. A. the services of any such organization.

"12. General Statement of Policy and Purpose—There is no force here except of conscience and opinion. This is an appeal to those good instincts of our people which have never been besought in vain. But it is not a ballyhoo campaign.

"This is a test of patriotism. It is the time to demonstrate the faith of our fathers and our belief in ourselves. We are a people disciplined by democracy to a self-control—sufficient to unite our purchasing power—our labor—our management power to carry out this great national covenant with vigor, with determination but with the calm composure and fair play which should always mark the American way."

White's 'Hat in Ring' For Mayor of Newton

Mr. Thomas W. White of Newton announced today his candidacy for Mayor of that city at the elections in December.

In his statement, Mr. White made the usual pledges for improved government if he were elected. A Republican, he has served as collector of internal revenue for the Massachusetts district since his appointment by former President Coolidge in 1925.

Ely Has Power to End Crime, Committe Finds

Suppression of crime in Massachusetts can be carried out by Governor Ely through legislative authority now vested in him through the Attorney-General. This is the sentiment of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives which voted today to report "ought not to pass" on the resolve creating a special commission to study the crime situation in Massachusetts.

The Hare and the Tortoise

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Blanket Code for All Trades Gives Industry Ample Leeway

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The blanket code for all employers of labor signed by President Roosevelt and made public by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, follows in full:

(Authorized by section V of National Industrial Recovery Act.)

During the period of the President's emergency reëmployment drive, that is to say, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1933, or to an earlier date of approval of a code of fair competition to which he is subject, the undersigned hereby do agree with the President as follows:

(1) After Aug. 31, 1933, not to employ any person under 16 years of age, except that persons between 14 and 16 may be employed (but not in manufacturing or mechanical industries) for not to exceed three hours per day and those hours between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. in such work as will not interfere with hours of day school.

(2) Not to work any accounting, clerical, banking, office, service, or sales employees (except outside salesmen) in any store, office, department, establishment or public utility, or on any automotive or horse-drawn passenger, express, delivery or freight service, or in any other place or manner, for more than 40 hours in any one week and not to reduce the hours of any store or service operation to below 52 hours in any one week, unless such hours were less than 52 hours per week before July 1, 1933, and in the latter case not to reduce such hours at all.

(3) Not to employ any factory or mechanical worker or artisan more than a maximum week of 35 hours until Dec. 31, 1933, but with the right to work a maximum week of 40 hours for any six weeks within this period; and not to employ any worker more than eight hours in any one day.

Many Exceptions

(4) The maximum hours fixed in the foregoing paragraphs (2) and (3) shall not apply to employees in establishments employing not more than two persons in towns of less than 2500 population which towns are not part of a larger trade area; nor to registered pharmacists or other professional persons employed in their professions; nor to employees in a managerial or authoritative capacity, who now receive more than $35 per week; nor to employees of emergency maintenance and repair work; nor to very special cases where restrictions of hours of highly skilled workers on continuous processes would unavoidably reduce production, but in any such special case at least time and one-third shall be paid for hours worked in excess of the maximum.

Population for the purposes of this agreement shall be determined by reference to the 1930 federal census.

(5) Not to pay any of the classes of employees mentioned in paragraph (2) less than $15 per week in any city of over 500,000 population or in the immediate trade area of such city, nor less than $14.50 per week in any city of between 250,000 and 500,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; nor less than $14 per week in any city of between 2500 and 250,000 population or in the immediate trade area of such city; and in towns of less than 2500 population to increase all wages by not less than 20 per cent, provided that this shall not require wages in excess of $12 per week.

Rates at Hourly Minimum

(6) Not to pay any employee of the classes mentioned in paragraph (3) less than 40 cents per hour unless the hourly rate for the same class of work on July 15, 1929, was less than 40 cents per hour, in which latter case not to pay less than the hourly rate on July 15, 1929, and in no event less than 30 cents per hour. It is agreed that this paragraph establishes a guaranteed minimum rate of pay regardless of whether the employee is compensated on the basis of a time rate or on a piecework performance.

(7) Not to reduce the compensation for employment now in excess of the minimum wages hereby agreed to (notwithstanding that the hours worked in such employment may be reduced), and to increase the pay for such employment by an equitable readjustment of all pay schedules.

(8) Not to use any subterfuge to frustrate the spirit and intent of this agreement which is, among other things, to increase employment by a universal covenant to remove obstructions to commerce, and to shorten hours and to raise wages for the shorter week to a living basis.

(9) Not to increase the price of any merchandise sold after the date hereof over the price on July 1, 1933, by more than is made necessary by actual increases in production, replacement or invoice costs of merchandise since July 1, 1933, or by taxes or other costs resulting from action taken pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and, in setting such price increases, to give full weight to probable increases in sales volume and to refrain from taking profiteering advantage of the consuming public.

(10) To support and patronize establishments, which also have signed this agreement and are listed as members of N. R. A. (National Recovery Administration).

Coöperate on Codes

(11) To coöperate to the fullest extent in having a code of fair competition submitted by his industry at the earliest possible date and in any event before Sept. 1, 1933.

(12) Where, before June 16, 1933, the undersigned had contracted to purchase goods at a fixed price for delivery during the period of this agreement, the undersigned will make an appropriate adjustment of said fixed price to meet any increase in cost caused by the seller having signed this President's reëmployment agreement or having become bound by any code of fair competition approved by the President.

(13) This agreement shall cease upon approval by the President of a code to which the undersigned is subject; or, if the N. R. A. so elects, upon submission of a code to which the undersigned is subject and substitution of any of its provisions for any of the terms of this agreement.

(14) It is agreed that any person who wishes to do his part in the President's reëmployment drive by signing this agreement, but who asserts that some particular provision hereof, because of peculiar circumstances, will create great and unavoidable hardship, may obtain the benefits hereof by signing this agreement and putting it into effect and then, in a petition approved by a representative trade association of his industry, or other representative organization, designated by N. R. A., may apply for a stay of such provision pending a summary investigation by N. R. A. if he agrees in such application to abide by the decision of such investigation. This agreement is entered into pursuant to section V (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act and subject to all the terms and conditions required by section 7 (a) and 10 (b) of that act.

Motion Pictures

Meet Frankie Darrow

Warner Brothers present a very fine film in "The Mayor of Hell," opening at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters yesterday. It is not that Mr. James Cagney brings his rough and ready manner to more constructive purposes than usual, although that counts on the credit side. For it is not Mr. Cagney but Master Frankie Darrow who is the Mayor of Hell, with a delicacy of perception that seems almost beyond his years. A slim lad with a sensitive face, he plays with well-tempered pyrotechnics the hard, embittered boy who lands in a reform school, and whom Mr. Cagney, tough to tough, helps to regenerate.

Partly at the instigation of a sweetly idealistic young nurse (Miss Madge Evans) and partly on account of his own sympathetic vibrations, Mr. Cagney starts something when he comes to visit the school as newly elected superintendent. Together they overcome the reactionary forces of hateful discipline and meanness, and the fact that we leave them about to sign on the dotted line of a marriage contract isn't half so important as the effect of their scheme on the life of the boys. They introduce decent food and self-government (that is how young Frankie, former ringleader of a desperate gang of juvenile delinquents, becomes mayor) and turn a heartless penal institution into a real school of reform.

The boys who make up the inmates are as serious and unartificial as the bezprizornie of the Russian "Road to Life." And that is praise. Mr. Dudley Digges makes the reform school chief as odious as possible, and Mr. Arthur Byron is a wise and compassionate judge. Mr. Allen Jenkins is "Uncle" Mike, a pal of Mr. Cagney's, and a cute little Negro is the outspoken "Farina," both with the comic touch.

The plot runs rather wild in the later scenes when the boys, in Superintendent Cagney's absence, retaliating against a particularly despicable injustice, set fire to one of the buildings and destroy Villian Digges. The situation lacks dramatic rightness but as a gleaming processional of moving figures and flaming torches it is splendid cinema.

In the secondary picture, "Arizona to Broadway," Mr. James Dunn, less smileful but as beguiling as ever, wins out against great odds in a complicated case of Confidence Men vs. Gangsters and sechlike beings. Miss Joan Bennett and Mr. Herbert Mundin assist in the enterprise.

M. L.

Strong Tide Runs Toward Recovery Of Textile Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

owners, to work more in harmony with the scheme of federal coöperation, must discard their cold business outlook and join the chorus of "one for all and all for one."

"Here we are," states one mill executive, "on the threshold of what we may call a new business era. But we can't drag any of our hard-shelled individualistic theories with us. They won't go through the door.

"It is for the good of the whole industry that we are wiping our slates clean of unsound business practices such as the code aims at and accepting the fresh start that the code seeks to give us."

Good and bad news mingle elsewhere in the textile upheaval engendered by the code. In Waterville, Maine, there is a song of rejoicing as 200 men and women go back to work for the Lockwood Manufacturing Company. In fact, this company, like others in the State, actually is looking for more skilled workers than it can find. Yet in the last two months it has increased its help from 330 to 700.

Evidences of increased employment are everywhere. The Wayposet Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket reports an increase of 3000 workers. Welfare lists in Fall River drop from 4410 to 2000 due to the code. Mills are working there at the highest peak in three years. Welfare seekers in Lawrence dropped from 1474 in April to 575 in July. The Amoskeag Mills in Manchester, N. H., operating on a 40-hour schedule, have added 200 more workers.

Reports show that since the code went into effect at least 15,000 have left the ranks of the unemployed. Prospects of more jobs increase daily.

Willingness to Coöperate

Voluntary adoption of the federal cotton code by the majority of silk mills in Pawtucket indicates the willingness of most mill owners to coöperate with the Government. Where this coöperation is not forthcoming, textile workers have seized the opportunity to speak their cause.

Some mills, they say, while accepting the code and reducing working hours, as provided, have not, however, adjusted wages. Weavers claim to have been paid as low as $7 a week. The minimum under the federal code is $13.

But mill operators would hang a danger sign over the wage door. "How," they ask, "can a man getting as much money for working 20 hours as he did for 30 hours, be said to have had a wage increase?" By implication, they say, reports are conveying a wrong impression.

Building For Progress

Not that wages have not increased. They have. But not colossally, as implied. "We're building for continued progress," a mill operator said. "Let's build safely. Let's not fool ourselves into hedging over the facts."

And the fact? Minimum wage levels in the South are believed to have risen to $15 and at some points even to $17. But the distribution of pay rolls over a larger number of employees means that certain salaries have come down in ratio. In this sense, it is wage equalization.

"This talk of large wage increases," an operator said, "arouses dissatisfaction among mill workers. Many have received no increases. They wonder why. They think the code is being abused. Chiefly, it's more jobs the mill owners are giving and not more money."

Textile operators are awaiting for the code to be extended to garment factories. Here, if anywhere, they believe it will hit sweatshops "right between the eyes."

And thus the parade back to better times in the textile industry, set in motion by the National Industrial Recovery Act, gets under way. The first week produces expected fruitage. Forward is the command.

Architect Applies Efficiency Basis In Building Homes

"The job is not the place to work things out but to do things," declares Mr. Charles M. Willis, a Lexington architect, who is demonstrating this idea in the building of a house of traditional colonial design in Concord, Mass.

"Automobiles," he states, "are put together on the efficiency basis, and I see no reason why the same plan should not be applied to the construction of houses. I am particularly interested in two things—the creation of houses which have more than merely correct pattern, which spring from genuine inspiration and have a vivid appeal to the imagination, yet at the same time can be built with the maximum of efficiency."

The outstanding difference between Mr. Willis's Colonial style houses and others, which have been built in large numbers in modern times, is the skeleton frames which he evolves according to the formula of the early settlers. This frame consists of fewer but much heavier members than does the one commonly used; and these heavy posts, widely spaced, are connected by substantial beams. The house on which he now is engaged promises to be completed in record time and to be entirely consistent with the architecture of the surrounding countryside. Not a scrap of wood will be wasted, for the left-overs, after all members are cut, will be stuffed into the space between the planks which form the heavy members, thus reinforcing the posts and obviating the need for a special filling.

There are a number of advantages in using this material for the interior, Mr. Willis points out. It has a very high insulating value, which plaster does not possess; it is a rigid material, and obviates the need of waiting the customary length of time for plaster to dry. Moreover, no moisture is introduced to swell the frame. Considerable steel also is used in the construction of this architect's houses.

The houses built on this plan, Mr. Willis maintains, require minimum time and materials. They are solid and substantial, and are designed especially along the Colonial lines so suitable in New England.

Popular Interest Aroused in Chemistry By Opening 'Bang' in Harvard Lecture

"Give a non-technical lecture on chemistry which the invited public can understand and enjoy," was the order given to Prof. Henry E. Bent of the Harvard chemistry department, to be fulfilled yesterday afternoon.

A non-technical lecture it was, with Dr. Bent playing the rôle of a true movie-style chemist derived from old woodcuts of the ancient alchemists. All that was needed to make the picture complete was a more flowing gown or laboratory coat and a retort. Electric motors hummed, stirring machines whirred like mother's new electric mixing bowl, a spectroscope hitched up with a stereopticon showed the audience how this new tool of natural science worked and as the lights were turned low a Bunsen burner cast its bluish light over dim objects on the laboratory table.

The stage was set, and an experiment of exploding a bottle of hydrogen with a terrific bang put the audience on pins and needles wondering what was coming next. Maximum attention was insured and would-be slumberers, otherwise too lazy to concentrate and think on a technical subject no matter how non-technical its presentation, sat up and took notice.

"Just a simple case of uniting hydrogen and oxygen gases in the presence of heat to form the compound—water," he said. "In this case we took two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen, and united them by holding the bottle of hydrogen over heat. There is plenty of oxygen in the air, and the rapid combination which was effected by an explosion formed molecules of water.

"The hydrogen and oxygen were elements. The water formed by uniting the two elements is a compound. A breaking down, or the building up process is called a chemical reaction. It is known that all matter is composed of small particles which regroup themselves during chemical reactions. The smallest particles of compounds are called molecules and the smallest particles of elements which enter into chemical reactions, are called atoms. A chemist uses the atoms of the elements in much the same way we use letters of the alphabet. Just as letters are grouped to form words, so the chemist groups atoms in various ways to form new substances."

Next Thursday a popular lecture on physics will be given by Prof. Franzo Crawford in the Jefferson Physical Laboratory. This lecture, too, will be open to the public free of charge and will be a non-technical discussion of the advances in physics during the past 100 years.

Dora Freshman Attends Harvard Summer School

Statistics ordinarily are dry, but the statistics of the Harvard Summer School this year are somewhat refreshing, according to the Harvard Crimson, Harvard undergraduate newspaper.

For instance, in looking over the addresses of women students, they found that one eligible girl gave the Boston Navy Yard as her home address. Another registers her name as Dora Freshman; another is 67 years old, and one from New York City has attended Harvard summer schools for 20 years.

Tin Silk Tse lives the greatest distance from Cambridge, coming from Canton, China. The sons of two ranking dignitaries in the Japanese Army and Navy are enrolled in the session, as well as students from the Philippines, Costa Rica, Syria, and the U. S. S. R.

Esplanade Musicians To Play in Lexington

Virtually all of the musicians now playing on the Esplanade under Mr. Arthur Fiedler will move out to Lexington for a series of concerts on the evenings of Aug. 2, 3, 4 and 6, 7, 8, on the Lexington Playground. The orchestra of 35 or 40 Boston Symphony musicians is to be under the direction of Mr. Chester Cook, in charge of instrumental music in Lexington schools.

The specially designed shell, a rectangular boxlike affair which will supplant the conventional quarter-sphere design, is now being constructed, while the police department is preparing to take care of a peak load of 4000 visitors. Free parking will be provided near the playground. The concerts are being sponsored by a group of prominent Lexington citizens.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Price Fluctuation Likely to Bring Market Control

Washington's Efforts to Peg Commodity Levels Put in Jeopardy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20—The Administration is growing restive over the rapid fluctuations in the commodity and stock markets, particularly in the grain exchange, according to well-founded reports in official circles here.

The question of some federal supervision or control of the grain market has been under discussion for years in the capital, and the problem has come to the front once more in connection with the Administration's efforts to peg community prices at higher levels, and simultaneously to reduce acreage and cut the country's exportable crop surplus.

No formal comment was forthcoming, either at the White House or at the Department of Commerce, but in both places it was learned that the matter was under discussion. The sweeping powers given the President under the Agricultural Recovery Act would permit him to shut down trading in grain futures if he desired, it is believed here. An interpretation of this phase of the law is expected from Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General.

The warning issued by Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma, that the New York stock exchange and Chicago grain exchange must limit the losses in the day's trading or be government supervised or be closed attracted considerable interest here. Wall Street representatives were eager to find out whether Senator Thomas was speaking with Administration approval and whether his statement was inspired. The White House had no comment to make. At the Department of Agriculture Mr. Henry A. Wallace, the Secretary, was similarly reticent but was said to be giving the whole situation his attention.

Another phase of the financial farm situation attracted attention. This was the progress of the federal farm mortgage refinancing campaign. Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration, announced he would leave the capital this week for a quick airplane trip to capital cities of Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and South Carolina, where statewide farm mortgage refinancing campaigns for mortgages held by closed and restricted banks is being operated by the Federal Land Bank System. In the next few weeks refinancing programs will be launched in eight other states, it is announced.

Thomas Warns Exchanges Of Federal Supervision

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—A warning was issued yesterday by Senator Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma that the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Grain Exchange must limit the loss that can be sustained in a day's trading or else they may be supervised by the Government or even closed.

The Oklahoma Senator, author of the inflation amendment to the Agricultural Act, told newspapermen that President Roosevelt had no knowledge of his action in sending telegrams to the heads of the two exchanges.

Senator Thomas said in his telegrams, which were identical, that yesterday's sharp market declines "demonstrates the absolute necessity for immediate adoption of rules limiting the amounts of loss in any commodity during any one session.

"The country is not prepared," he continued, "to withstand the effect of a repetition of what has just happened. Unless a rule is adopted and published establishing a reasonable amount of depreciation in any one session a campaign for reform will immediately take shape with possible results either closing the exchange entirely or placing same under government supervision."

German-Vatican Agreement Signed

VATICAN CITY, July 20 (AP)— A concordat between Germany and the Vatican was signed today by Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen of Germany and Cardinal Pacelli, Papal Secretary of State.

Those present at the signing of the pact were Baron von Boers, chief of the Cabinet; Undersecretary of Interior Buttmann; Minister to the Holy See Von Kle; Monsignor Kaas, former Center Party leader; Monsignor Ottaviani, Undersecretary of State, and Monsignor Pizzardo, Undersecretary of the Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs.

It was revealed that Monsignor Kaas had intensively assisted in the negotiations resulting in the concordat. He has been living in Rome in strict retirement for several months and was also present at the recent initialing of the concordat. Baron von Boers expected to be received in audience by Pope Pius following the signing.

Maine Indians Still Like Picnics

Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor

JULIA FRANCES DANA AT LEFT AND START OF PENOBSCOT PICNIC

Penobscot Indians of Maine Owe Much to Woman's Work

Julia Francis Dana Doesn't Say Much, but Her Word Carries Weight—Indians Like to Make Merry in Old Tribal Fashion

"Spotlighting" Indians Today
Eighth of 12 Articles
Appearing on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

By TA-DE-WIN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Keeping open house on Oak Hill, Indian Island, Maine, Julia Francis Dana is hospitality itself, giving wise advice to young and old who seek her counsel whether it be for the bringing up of a child, the making of a basket, the best place to gather sweet grasses or the most approved way of splitting the ash for basket splints.

It is all one to Mrs. Dana, who is a grandmother herself and one of the clever basket makers on Indian Island, is a veritable source of information and a real "mother" of those Penobscots who find their way to her roomy, comfortable home.

In her unobtrusive, but firm way she has been instrumental in the selection of the Indian governor, representative to the State legislature and the choice of ferryman and policeman the tribe chooses at their biennial elections. Although the representative to the legislature has no vote, yet he can be instrumental in the bringing about of laws that will protect the Indians.

For example, the first husband of Mrs. Dana, the former Chief Newell M. Francis, who was not only governor many times, but also representative, succeeded in having a law passed forbidding whites to lease the land of the Penobscots for timber. It was quite the custom then for a white man to lease one square mile for timber and clear 20 square miles without paying one cent more. Behind that law one felt the firm, guiding hand of Julia Francis.

Lay Plans for Picnic

Work and play go hand-in-hand with the Indians, so one May night when there were a group of Indians and the writer in the sitting-room of Mrs. Dana's home, she decided that the morrow would be a splendid day for a real old-time Indian picnic up the Penobscot. No sooner said than done and the next morning Penobscots who owned canoes proudly brought them forth, others borrowed or hired them and early in the day 20 Penobscots gathered on that part of the island just above the rapids. The start was made there because the men wished no arguments. They dislike to have the women in their canoes when they shoot the rapids, while the women insist upon having that hazardous fun, so on this warm, spring morning the Indians carried their canoes to the starting point.

The men had remarked that the women need not bother about lunch because they would fish, but Mrs. Dana said:

"We've heard them talk before," and this morning there was plenty of food packed in the canoes. It was just as well, for the river was so high that the fish absolutely refused to bite although the Indians tried their best to entice them several times.

The canoes the Indians prefer are the long, narrow ones and they use a hard wood paddle that does not snap when rocks are struck for there are many "narrows" in the river and the way the Indians avoid log jams is clever, more clever to watch from the shore than when seated in the bow with a paddle in the hand, which was the position given the writer.

Not only do the Indians own Indian Island but also 145 other islands in the Penobscot River, which they use for camps when they go for timber or for material for their baskets. At one of these islands a stop was made for "fiddle-heads," those ordinary ferns which look just like fiddle-heads before they unfold. Cleaned and boiled they taste something like asparagus.

After picking as many "fiddle-heads" as were needed the fleet of canoes continued up the river until the men decided upon a suitable camp site. So long were they in choosing one, that finally Mrs. Dana dryly observed: "Why not take our lunch back home and eat it?" which brought the men to quick action. At once a landing was made where there was a clearing and where the wind blew the smoke toward the water, so there should be no danger of starting a forest fire. Besides, one of the men was on hand with a bucket of water to put out any stray spark from the fire the Indians built in the most approved tribal way.

Two green-forked saplings were cut, smoothed and set upright six feet apart, then another green sapling cut and placed in these forked sticks and a fire of short logs was soon burning merrily underneath the horizontal sapling, from which hung a kettle of water. It was not long before there was an appetizing smell and sizzling sound as meat cooked in a spider set upon the logs.

Indians Set Good Table

People are always curious about what Indians eat and that day Mrs. Dana told the writer to say that Indians ate "what appeared on any white man's table and sometimes a good deal better." On this special picnic the menu was meat, potatoes, Indian corn bread, pies, doughnuts, with plenty of "fiddle-heads" for the vegetable course.

A leisurely hour around the fire was enjoyed, after the little that remained of the lunch was packed in the canoes. Some even had brought baskets for fancy work, and while Mrs. Dana was busily shaping her basket she told how their remote ancestor Kluskabe, when he left the Penobscots, had told the birch tree and the ash to provide material for Indian baskets, so that coming generations might earn their living, just as she was doing now.

Thus the hours passed and the baskets grew until it was time to paddle back home. Going down the river, Mrs. Dana taught the writer one of their many wedding ceremonial songs due to be sung the next evening, for there was to be a wedding in the morning, followed by the customary and traditional wedding ceremonial dance. The words of that song were indicative of the mood of the Indians that bright May day. Freely translated they were:

"This is a joyous occasion, Penobscots. Let us sing and dance."

Shoe Workers of Quebec Paid Same for Less Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The gap between the minimum wages for employees of the boot and shoe industry in rural and metropolitan factories was lessened by a decision of the Quebec Minimum Wage Commission. Hitherto, rural manufacturers have enjoyed an advantage over those situated in the cities by paying a lower wage to their employees, the majority of whom are girls.

The ruling, although not increasing wages, shortens the working week from 55 to 48 hours, thus increasing the wage per hour as the rates are kept at the same level on the weekly basis. Apprentices will receive $7 for a 48 hour week; Quebec appentices will be paid $6; rural workers will have $5.

Spain Orders Release Of Five Americans

PALMA, Majorca, July 20 (AP)—Five American prisoners held here without bail for a month and a half because they allegedly attacked a civil guard, were granted bail today and were ordered released.

Señor Manuel Azaña, Premier and War Minister of Spain, cabled the military authorities here ordering the immediate release of the Americans. He took this action after a lengthy conference with United States Ambassador Claude G. Bowers in Madrid. It was learned that following his conversation with the Premier Mr. Bowers immediately visited Señor Fernando de los Rios, Foreign Minister, in the capital.

The Premier's orders were not made public here by the military authorities, but the news came from other sources in Madrid and a large crowd gathered about the prison. The crowd was prepared for a rousing celebration when the prisoners were actually set free.

Towns of Illinois Unite in Crusade To Stop Kidnaping

Clearing Up of Luer Case Encourages Officials in Coöperative Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 21—Encouraged by the speedy clearing up of the Luer kidnaping case, officials and peace officers of some 25 cities and towns in Madison County, Ill., met yesterday and laid plans to rid the county of kidnaping and other manifestations of organized crime.

Close coöperation between local and municipal police officials and county peace authorities was urged by Mr. Peter FitzGerald of Alton, sheriff of the county, who presided at the meeting. This policy was unanimously approved by those in attendance.

Pointing out that the lack of frequent contact between county and local officials has served in the past to hinder both the preventive and punitive aspects of law enforcement, the sheriff invited the various communities of the county to keep his office posted on the movements of persons with police records.

Justifying the sheriff's reliance on closer coöperation as a means of stamping out kidnaping and related forms of racketing was the solution of the Luer case. Joined together in a common effort to ferret out the offenders were operatives from the Federal Department of Justice, the Madison County sheriff's staff, and the St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill., police departments. Not in any other of the recent kidnaping cases in the St. Louis area did so many jurisdictions work together and in none of them was the crime cleared up with such striking dispatch.

The Madison County meeting was held in Edwardsville, about 15 miles from the farm cellar which earlier in the day had been identified as the place in which Mr. August Luer, elderly Alton banker and meat packer, was confined for nearly six days.

The meeting grew out of the demands of law-abiding citizens of Madison County that a stop be put to such crimes as those which have recently brought the county's name into disrepute. This opinion was crystallized by editorial comment in the county newspapers and in the metropolitan dailies in St. Louis which serve Madison County, part of whose territory lies opposite North St. Louis on the east side of the Mississippi River.

Several of the communities represented at the meeting have been the scene of other criminal actions in the past few weeks. Civic leaders and business men are actively supporting their elected and appointed officials in the campaign.

Confession Reported In Kidnaping Case

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 21 (AP)—Arrest of five persons alleged to have been implicated directly in the kidnaping of Mr. August Luer was followed late yesterday with announcement that one, Percy Michael Fitzgerald, had admitted his part in the crime.

Activity of 15 Department of Justice agents and policemen, who had been working on the case without sleep for 50 hours, crystallized into results immediately after Fitzgerald's alleged confession.

A series of early morning raids included a visit to a farmhouse two miles north of East St. Louis, Ill., later identified by police and the kidnap victim himself as the place he was held more than five days. Mr. Luer, wealthy Alton, Ill., banker, was released unharmed near Collinsville, Ill., last Sunday.

Fitzgerald has been formally arraigned on a federal charge of using the mails to extort.

Regular Arsenal Found In Wrecked Automobile

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—Roger Tuohy, reputed Chicago gangster arrested yesterday in Elkhorn, Wis., along with three of his satellites, was returned here last night for questioning in connection with the abduction of Mr. John Factor, market operator, and scores of other crimes.

Before leaving Elkhorn, Capt. Daniel Gilbert of the Chicago detective bureau said he had "positive information" that three of the men participated in the Factor kidnaping.

The men were arrested when their car was wrecked while speeding around a curve in Elkhorn. In the machine was found a veritable arsenal, including six revolvers, a repeating rifle and an automatic pistol.

Newton Elks Win First Place

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 21 (AP)—Installation of Mr. Walter F. Meier of Seattle as Grand Exalted Ruler and a parade yesterday brought to a close the Milwaukee events of the national convention of the Elks. The Newton (Mass.) lodge won first place in the ritualistic contest with a score of 99.3.

Survey Shows Church Plays Big Part in Western Colleges

Finds Church Alert

The Christian Science Monitor

DR. P. A. PARSONS

Figures Indicate 91 P. C. of Students Come Under Religious Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Students in western colleges and universities are more interested in religion than is commonly believed; the greater number of them come from religious homes, and there is a definite need for recognition of religion in the curricula of higher education.

These are facts brought out by Dr. P. A. Parsons, professor of sociology at the University of Oregon, in reporting on a survey of religion. Dr. Parsons is president of the Pacific division of the North American Board of Religion in Higher Education, and conducted the survey under this organization's auspices. The report was given here at the annual meeting of the Pacific division.

One of the most surprising facts brought out was that relative to church membership and church contacts. This showed that actually 91 per cent of the 5500 students who answered the questionnaires come under religious influence. Of the total, 3905 declared that both of their parents were church members and of the remainder 975 said either father or mother were members. Only 490 came from homes where neither parent was a member.

The survey showed that 77 per cent of the students have regular or occasional contacts with churches, while 42 per cent, or nearly half, attend services regularly. Of the total, 1316 are also members of some other religious organization, such as the Wesley, Westminster, Newman or other clubs, and do religious work outside of regular church services.

The figures showed that approximately 60 per cent of first-year students are church members, 58 per cent of the sophomores are members, 59 per cent of the juniors are still members, and 56 per cent of the seniors. Graduate students show a percentage of 55.

Especially interesting was the portion of the survey on reasons for church attendance. Nearly half, or 2203 of those included, declared they went to church because they enjoyed the services, 1716 went at the request of their parents, 1331 felt it a duty and 1058 went because friends attended. Some students checked more than one, as the total of the above will show.

At a meeting in Portland following the conference on the campus here, prominent religious workers of the Northwest joined Dr. Parsons in stressing the need for recognition of religion in the curricula of higher educational institutions. These represented Protestant, Jewish and Catholic religions and leaders felt that a common ground for all faiths was possible in teaching such subjects.

Capital Punishment Approved

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 21 (By U. P.)—Reinstatement of capital punishment in Argentina was approved in the Senate July 19, 13 to 9, during debate on a bill providing for extensive changes in the criminal code.

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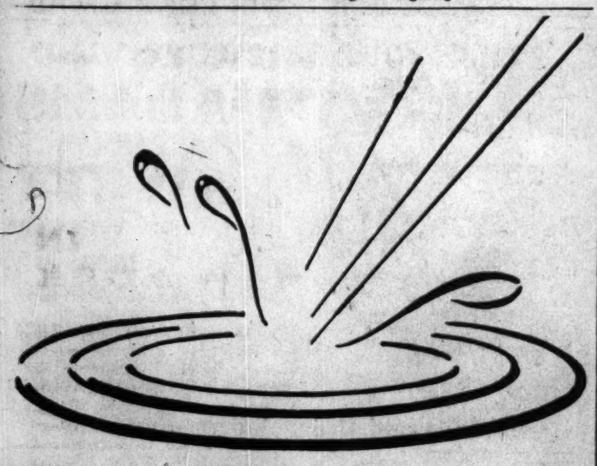

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July 17th, 1933

Henry Ford

American Flag Betsy Made Not First, Investigator Says

Captain McCandless, Expert on Flags of All Nations, Declares Francis Hopkinson of Philadelphia Designed Stars and Stripes in 1777

"Betsy Ross did not make the first American flag."

With this booming broadside of verbal grape and cannister, Capt. Byron McCandless, U. S. N., rakes one of America's oldest traditions. Even at the risk of being set down as an unpatriotic inconoclast, the naval captain stands by his guns, believing he has sufficient evidence to make that school book legend strike its flag.

According to Captain McCandless, Francis Hopkinson of Philadelphia designed the first American Flag in 1777, while he was serving in a position that corresponds to the present office of Secretary of the Navy. Judging by the evidence which the naval skipper has gathered, history does afford the sweet little Philadelphia seamstress some measure of renown. It seems that Betsy did make a flag for George Washington's footguard, "but," Captain McCandless emphatically asserts, "there is no evidence that she had anything to do with the design or making of the Stars and Stripes."

Captain McCandless, whose hobby it is to search into the significance of flags of all ages and all nations, is a jolly, dyed-in-the-salt seafarer in charge of the Boston office of the United States Navy's hydrographic service.

His ambition is to write a series of books on the history of flags, which he insists shall not be started until he retires. He has photographs, prints, photostats, and etchings of flags of all nations, from a period 3000 or more years B. C. to modern times.

With the patience of a true collector, the captain has pushed his hobby at every port he has visited, for many years. At Gibraltar he left his ship for a short visit to Granada, Spain, and unearthed four flags of Ferdinand and Isabella that were in use when Columbus obtained backing for the voyage of discovery to this continent. They were in the Cathedral stored carefully away in a chest, with the jewel box in which Isabella kept the jewels she had pledged for Columbus.

At Constantinople—when Istanbul was known by that name—he studied the flag of Mohammed in a palace where it is carefully preserved. It was used by the Ottoman Turks in their drive to conquer Europe, and the siege of Vienna 300 years or more ago. In Egypt a piece of slate was found representing flags 3400 years B. C., by chiseled impression of a King of North Egypt going forth to battle with four standard bearers. In Christiana, as it was called when he was there, he found an old bronze flag recovered from a Viking ship that had been buried deep in a mound.

Symbolic of the motto "United We Stand—Divided We Fall," as he interprets it, was a sheaf of arrows held together by a ribbon on a flag of Ferdinand of Spain.

In his search for evidence of the origin of "Old Glory," Captain McCandless unearthed what is said to be the only and probably the original Liberty Tree Flag, now held by the Bostonian Society and privately displayed by a Boston citizen as late as 1852. This flag consisted of four white and five red vertical stripes, which he has evidence warranting him to believe was emblamatical of the significant number "45," the issue number of John Wilkes' publication, the North Briton, in which he attacked the policy of the King of England and his ministers in secreting the debates of Parliament. The slogan "Wilkes and Liberty, 45," became historic in arousing sympathy in this country and England, he said.

The red and white stripes in Old Glory, states Captain McCandless, came from the Liberty Tree Flag of early Boston days which in turn was inspired by Colonial sympathy with John Wilkes, the great English exponent of the freedom of the press, who was Lord Mayor of London when the Lexington Minute Men fired "the short heard round the world!"

Captain McCandless recently found that 21 letters written by the Sons of Liberty in Boston, Mass., to John Wilkes, were in the British Museum at London. He has sent for photostatic copies and expects to receive them within a few weeks. From these he hopes to obtain further evidence of his theory that the stripes in the Liberty Tree Flag were linked up with "45". He has ample circumstantial evidence that the stripes originated with the Sons of Liberty in Boston, and were directly connected with the Wilkes and Liberty movement. He is also searching for the origin of the stars in Old Glory.

Canadian Exports Rise 46 Per Cent Under Empire Pacts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 21—The real results to Canada of last summer's Imperial Economic Conference are now appearing in increasing export trade to British Empire countries.

In June this totaled $21,890,000, an increase of almost $7,000,000, or 46 per cent more than in the previous June. The larger proportion of this trade was with the United Kingdom. This amounted to nearly $18,000,000, a 53 per cent increase.

"Some months ago," said Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, "I asked our people not to expect immediate beneficial results from the Empire trade agreements which went into effect the middle of last November, as it would take time for the Empire countries to readjust their commerce to the new situation."

After drawing attention to recent jumps in export trade Mr. Stevens said, "The remarkable thing about it is that we began to make increases in our Empire trading when international trade was declining, when international buying was still further behind normal than it had been."

"I have not the slightest doubt," he concluded, "that as our producers and exporters become better acquainted with the requirements and possibilities in the United Kingdom and other Empire markets our trade with those countries will rise to far greater magnitude."

Church in Arboreal Setting

Reprinted from the Melbourne Times

BUILDING OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY, MELBOURNE, FLA.

MELBOURNE, Fla.—Dedication of the church of Christian Science Society of Melbourne recently was the occasion for an article in the Melbourne Times briefly relating the history of the local movement and describing the building. Excerpts from the story follow:

"The Society was organized Oct. 28, 1925. Previous to this, informal meetings had been held since February, 1923, in the homes of those interested, in the Gem Theater, and the Woman's Club House. In March, 1926, a state charter was obtained, and in May, 1926, the present church edifice was purchased, moved to the lot already purchased, appropriately remodeled and furnished, where the first service was held on Jan. 2, 1927. This building is at the corner of Melbourne Avenue and Hallwood Place.

"The exterior of the church is stucco finish with white trim; the interior is plastered and finished in two tones of ivory; the seating capacity is 100."

Crash of 302d Traffic Island Pillar Just a Step in Finding Safety Plan

Crash! And a speeding automobile tolls the knell of Cambridge safety island pillar No. 302 as that beneficial protector to pedestrians, but one of the least popular additions to modern traffic regulations, doubles up under the impact and becomes a bit of scrap iron. Unpopular probably because it slows up the commuter in his hurry and scurry to get in and out of the city.

But the motorist should not be too hasty. It was only a dozen years ago that one of Boston's morning newspapers, commenting on the uncontrolled traffic of the times, declared: "Pretty soon it will take a week's time, traveling day and night, to cross the city of Boston by automobile." Contrast the outlook of those former days with the present.

Practically it was only yesterday that a picture of downtown Boston street corners was one of crowded congestion as the drivers, weaving this way and that through the maze, honking horns, stepping on the gas, then jamming on the brakes, wormed their way out of the swarming thoroughfares into the suburbs. Yet so efficient has the progressive control light and associated traffic control systems proved, that the traffic jams, so recently eliminated, seem a thing of long ago.

Compare the congestion on Tremont Street of 10 or 12 years ago and the picture of the same today—a picture of smooth, steady, and orderly traffic, moving forward at a gait timed to meet each light on green, sometimes moving in surges, but always moving forward, and for all ordinary purposes eliminating the jam of traffic of the past decade.

At the turn of the century when a shining cab drawn by a pair of well-groomed bays was the proper thing, and when the "horseless carriage" was first appearing, it was not uncommon to hear the cry of "Get a horse!" if one of these "contraptions" stalled on the highway—as they frequently did—to be towed home by the dependable steeds of the day.

With the rise of the automobile from its place of a luxury to one of a necessity, and with its popular adoption soon after the World War, Boston, early in the 1920's, suddenly woke up to the fact that this new mode of transportation tended to hinder travel within the city, rather than to speed it up.

But the automobile did not originate the traffic problem; indeed Tremont Street traffic has been a source of consternation to authorities since Boston's earliest days "when constables were called upon to exercise their authority in straightening out the tangles of the easy-going cows." But the new and uneven gait of the traffic, first high speed, then low, plus the concentration of people in great buildings with the same narrow lanes, now streets, to accommodate them, led to the modern traffic problem.

The recent simplification of probably the most congested traffic center in the city proper, the bottleneck at Governor Square, and the completion of the East Boston tunnel in the not too distant future, with the concurrent plans now being fulfilled slowly in many places, including safety islands, circles, underpasses, all in line with the great network of traffic lights which have been installed, brings Boston up to the minute in this field.

Even now, with greater traffic anticipated, officials are looking into the future and some argue that the days of elevated express roads are at hand to meet the demand for greater speed with greater ease.

Robot Banker to Aid Saving in Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Stockings for savings will be out of date, even among the grandmothers of the smallest English villages, if the "robot banker" which has been installed in a post office in east London is successful.

The post office has realized that money put away at home is probably either lost or spent within a week. By using the new slot-machine thrifty persons who wish to add sixpence to their savings can buy stamps for their post office savings books in privacy.

A feature of the machine is that those who work late will not have to worry whether they will get their sixpences deposited before closing time. The post office provides facilities for deposit saving by the means of stamps. At any time it is possible to buy stamps at a post office and add them to one's account by putting them in a savings book provided for that purpose.

Jupiter, Boreas and Old Man Thor Put a Few New Crimps Into Verdi's Aida

Verdi's triumphal march fulfilled its operatic destiny last night. There are no two ways about it. Uncounted thousands who filled the acres of seats at Braves Field in Boston can bear witness to the great occasion. Not only were there singers of renown. Not only amplifiers to lift their voices up onto the hills. Not only pure white horses and oxen and camels, and two whole live elephants flapping their ears in glee at the stirring music. But the very heavens opened up their orchestra.

Streaks of lightning threw their lurid flashes on the rich procession. Clouds sent down their thunder to augment the kettle drums. Like the Kaffirs of Africa in times of war, described in "Still More Boners," the clouds "beat upon their tum-tums and were heard for miles around."

It all began to happen when the trumpets burst forth like a three-toned auto horn, announcing the arrival of Rhadames and the great procession, which emerged from out the blackness of Ethiopia. As the elephants hove in sight, even the Lady from Marlborough Street, with her husband immaculate in a dinner coat, jumped up on her camp stool and paid no attention to the warning patter on her forehead.

Then Æolus opened up his bag of winds. The great columns of Egypt's vastest temple began to quiver like the aspen leaves. And then to sway. And finally "all their stony strength" flapped in the wind like a drying sail. At least until two very un-Egyptian-looking men in dungarees sneaked up behind, and held them in their places with heroic efforts.

Then came the rain. Not the gentle rain of heaven which droppeth on the earth beneath, but a real rain—suitable for such a grandiose and Verdi inspired occasion. Pellets of it. It bounded off the kettle drums which were just a little out of tune with the thunder. It dripped off the noses of the violinists. It flew into the open mouths of singers. It sloshed down the big mouth of the tuba with a gurgling at the bottom.

And still the show went on. Until at last the bows of violins would scrape no longer, and only slipped across the strings like soap and water. The conductor smiled a teary sigh, and laid the baton down. And then did the procession begin in earnest.

Arabs in flowing robes of red and white swept across the plains of Boston's baseball park with all the fury of a motion picture. Ballet dancers lightly tripped across the sodden grass. The double bass player was seen crawling under the doubtful protection of the stage floor. Horses and camels, trappings and banners flew in all directions. One minute the elephants were here, and the next—gone into the blackness of the night. And amid it all, the Lady from Marlborough Street, with her yet immaculate husband, strolled off with majestic nonchalence, not even bothering to hold a program over her head.

This was no rout. Verdi himself could have wished for no more than 30,000 in the triumphal march—than claps of thunder for the kettle drums—than panting sound of a railroad train out back to help Aida reach high C. This was no pop concert—no mere popera. It was all the grandeurs of storm and song and circus, rolled up into one.

Rain checks? Never. Greater climax could there never be. We had our money's worth. We went home.

R. D.

Guns at World's Fair Salute Governors

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—Guns of the world's fair army post boomed a welcome yesterday to the governors of five states, who stopped over to visit the exposition on their way to the governors' conference in Sacramento, Calif.

Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois was host to Gov. John G. Pollard of Virginia, Gov. W. L. Cross of Connecticut, Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood of South Carolina, and former Gov. Cary A. Harde of Florida. Mrs. Harde and Mrs. Blackwood also were in the party. The black horse troop met them at the gates, and the guns of Camp John Whistler sounded a 19-gun salute for each of the officials.

Seven other governors met the party at the fair, Iowa's Gov. Clyde L. Herring, Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana, Gov. O. K. Allen of Louisiana, Gov. M. S. Connor of Mississippi, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, Gov. George White of Ohio and Gov. T. F. Green of Rhode Island. After a luncheon on the grounds, the governors were received at Illinois' host building, and were entertained at dinner by Governor Horner.

Rising Golfers Aided By Charlotte Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Charlotte Public-Library has gone athletic and out-of-doors with the coming of summer and has erected a literary recommendation of golf in its front lobby.

"Books should follow people out into the open," Miss Anne Pierce, librarian, says, and following this theory she has arranged a golf exhibit for the library patrons. To the right of the front door is a miniature golf course. Behind that is a golf bag with clubs and balls.

Then come the books. They are arranged on a green-covered table, decorated with a bowl of daisies and larkspur. Among the favorite books on golf displayed and suggested for ambitious golfers are "Picture Analysis of Good Strokes," by Barnes, "What's Wrong With Your Game?" by Martin, and "The Mental Side of Golf," by Moore.

"These golf books mean more to a reader when he can go out on a course and try out the strokes," Miss Pierce said. "Similarly, botany books mean more to a student when he can go out into the fields and woods and see the flowers which he is studying."

Altrusa Clubs Add 'Mental Healing' As New Classification

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The National Association of Altrusa Clubs has increased the classifications of professional women eligible for membership in the organization by adding a new schedule entitled "Mental Healing," under which appear two professions, that of Christian Science practitioner and of mental healer.

The resolution providing for the addition of the new classification to the schedule of membership qualifications was offered at the annual meeting of the association at Atlantic City last week. After a delegate from the West had raised the question of admitting practitioners of mental healing, Miss Frances A. Massey, president of the New York Altrusa Club, spoke in favor of the proposal and offered a resolution which was adopted.

Members of Altrusa are expected to be representative of their individual businesses or professions. Members in professional classifications must be legally qualified and especially trained to practice their profession and only one member from each business or professional group may be admitted to each local organization.

Women are holding their own as executives in business despite the exactions of the economic depression, although they must still be "a little better" than men candidates for their posts and keep longer hours than men in similar work, Miss Massey told a Monitor correspondent yesterday.

The consensus of women who gathered at the annual meeting was that women in executive positions could make their best contribution to business conditions by maintaining the highest standards in their work, Miss Massey said.

Canadian Printers Seek Copyright Law Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That the Canadian Copyright Act be changed to provide that authors seeking protection have their printing done in Canada was one resolution passed at the recent Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions held here. Other resolutions called for increased tariff on plate matters, contributory unemployment insurance, and union wages on government contracts for printing.

The importance of shortening hours of labor to meet the increased use of machinery was stressed by Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in his address. The unemployed, he said, must be put back to work to increase purchasing power. Mr. William Lodge of Ottawa was elected president.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Henry King's Orchestra.
6:15 Irving Rose's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Rondoliers; male quartet.
7:30 "Grin and Bearit," songs.
7:45 NBC, Joseph Littau's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC Players: "Famous Loves."
8:30 Swedish-American musical program.
8:45 Joe Rines's orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Phil Harris's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; male quartet; female trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:30 NBC, Women's Symphony Concert.
11:00 Announcements; sports; news.
11:30 NBC, Organ recital; chorus.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio speaker.
5:15 NBC, Manhattan Brass Band.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 "Musical Wanderings."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; talk.
6:45 NBC, "Just Relax," comedy sketch.
7:00 NBC, Lum and Abner, skit.
7:30 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Grocery Store; Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willie Morris; trio; orchestra.
10:00 Concert orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Don Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 CBS, "Dancing Echoes."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; music.
7:00 CBS, Vera Van, contralto.
7:15 Yankee Singers; chorus.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news.
8:00 CBS, Nino Martini; Howard Barlow and the Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 Minstrel program.
8:45 "The Front Page Speaks," drama.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Arthur Tracy, the Street Singer.
9:30 CBS, Graniland Rice; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Lou Holtz; Grace Moore; Leonard Harton's orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Jane Froman, Howard Marsh, Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 CBS, Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, National Women's Relief Program.
11:30-1:00 a. m. CBS, dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club.
6:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
8:15 Organ recital.
8:30 CBS, Robison's Buckaroos.
9:00 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
9:15 Emerson Gill's orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Hughie Connor's orchestra.
10:30 Readings with organ.
10:45 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.

WRDH, Boston (930kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ralph Blasden.
6:15 Studio string ensemble; soloist.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 "Sleepy Valley," sketch.
7:00 Studio program.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Touraine string ensemble.
8:00 "Three Queens and a Jack."
8:15 The James Sisters.
8:30 Mal Cline's Orchestra.
8:45 Larry Hannon's orchestra.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:15 Neapolitan Serenaders.
9:45 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Down East Minstrels.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ; stocks.
1:30-4.00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC music.

WNAC

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Chicago game reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ; records; shop news.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements, news.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, programs.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, July 23

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

ERIE, Penna. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. —First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. WBXAA, 43.34m.

ST LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

Tennessee for Repeal By Small Majority

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 21 (AP)—Tennessee, nineteenth state to vote on prohibition, today became the nineteenth to approve repeal on the face of nearly complete returns from yesterday's referendum—but by the narrowest margin yet recorded.

Early today, tabulations of the unofficial vote in 1935 of the State's 2232 precincts showed: for repeal, 121,877; against repeal, 113,200.

Events

Esplanade Concert, 8:30

Military Polonaise Chopin-Glasounoff
Overture: "Der Freischütz" ....Weber
"Liebesfreud" .....Kreisler
Marche Slave .....Tchaikovsky
Suite "Peer Gynt" .....Grieg
Second Movement: Allegro con grazia, from the "Pathetic" Symphony .....Tchaikovsky
Prayer of Thanksgiving. Arranged by Kremser
Sixth Hungarian Dance .....Brahms

Theaters

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:37, 4:44, 8:48, 7:54, 10:50 p. m.
Fine Arts Theater—"Die Singende Stadt," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20 p. m.
B. F. K. O. Keith's—"Double Harness," 1:25, 4:22, 7:21, 10:19 p. m.
Fenway—"Mayor of Hell," 1:06, 4:22, 6:08, 9:54 p. m.
Paramount—"Mayor of Hell," 12:36, 3:35, 6:24, 9:23 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Outing for employees of H. P. Hood and Sons, Cherry Hill Farm, North Beverly.
Ex-Servicemen's Exchange, Inc.: Exhibition and sale, estate of Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer Crosby, Manchester, all day.
Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Bimba," Part II; African elephants, 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Die Singende Stadt," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20 p. m.
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 10:00, 11:40 a. m., 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.
Fenway—"Mayor of Hell," 1:06, 4:22, 6:08, 9:54 p. m.
Paramount—"Mayor of Hell," 9:27 a. m., 12:36, 3:35, 6:24, 9:23 p. m.
For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

The Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably occasional showers tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature; gentle shifting winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy, probably local showers and thunderstorms tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Saturday, excepting probably scattered thundershowers Saturday afternoon.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds, mostly south and overcast weather probably with occasional showers tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	76	Montreal	72	82
Bismarck	52	76	Nantucket	56	86
Boston	70	82	New Orleans	74	88
Buffalo	78	80	New York	74	82
Calgary	44	70	Norfolk, Va.	74	84
Charleston	78	84	North Platte	60	86
Chicago	80	82	Philadelphia	78	86
Cincinnati	74	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	86	112
Denver	66	80	Pittsburgh	72	80
Eastport, Me.	62	74	Portland, Me.	62	74
Hatteras	76	82	Raleigh	72	86
Honolulu, T.H.	76	..	St. Louis	72	94
7p.m., July 20	..	80	Minneapolis	70	82
Helena, Mont.	56	78	Salt Lake City	72	94
Huron, S. D.	60	86	San Francisco	54	68
Jacksonville	78	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	86
Kansas City	78	92	Seattle	54	70
Key West	84	88	Tampa	78	90
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	72	86
Memphis	78	98	Dodge City	74	86
Miami, Fla.	82	88	Williston, N.D.	54	76

A—8 a. m. July 21.
B—Maximum July 20.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 11:30 p. m., Saturday 12:02 p. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 8.2 feet
Light all vehicles at 8:45 p. m.

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FURNITURE
Furniture Prices Were Still Down
when we bought for this sale. We struck the market at low ebb, making many sensational coups, which cannot be re-ordered for the balance of the sale within 20% of these prices. It is important to consider the full advantages of such a situation and buy. In our opinion, sale prices have never been more significant in savings than right now.

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Beef Tongues, corned	lb.	20c
Boneless Veal Roast	lb.	20c
Boneless Sirloin Roast	lb.	39c
Fancy Large Fowl	lb.	20c
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Burnett's Ice Cream Powder	2 pkgs.	25c
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Responsibility For Ending War Is Placed on Woman

(Continued from Page 1)

City a plea for the abolition of war, and Gov. Frank Murphy of the Philippines replied that he was urging the vote for the women of the islands.

At the banquet table Baroness Ichimoto of Japan sat beside Dr. Yi-Fang Wu, woman president of Ginling College, Nanking. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi of India was placed between Mrs. Edgerton Parsons of New York City and Mrs. Charles H. Reeder of Carthage, N. Y., officers of the council, and among the other guests were Miss Selma Ekrem of Turkey who made a plea for international understanding, and Mme. Kraemer-Bach of France, who said that women of the world will get peace if they want it with enough strength.

Her conclusion was, "Are you ready to do it? Do you want to do it? Let us stand up together for a new world of love and freedom and peace." And then there rose Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, daughter of an Iowa farmer, associated with Susan B. Anthony in the campaign for votes for women and president of the International Suffrage Alliance for 20 years during which the women of 26 countries were enfranchised.

Women's Responsibility

"Whatever happens during the next 50 years, the effort for better or worse, the gain or loss is your responsibility," began Mrs. Catt. It is controversy which causes the snail's pace of progress, she said, adding, "There was financial panic and a boom for woman's liberty in the year of the exposition of 1876, and again in 1893, as in the year 1933. I do not know what you are going to do to the woman movement here today. Perhaps nothing, perhaps something wonderful.

"You have one great question to face and until that question is answered civilization cannot be built. Are you going to have depression coincident with the exposition which is sure to come in 1976? If your generation is to begin to abolish the depression, then you must begin with the greatest cause of depression, which is war. Until the world is brave enough to end war we will go on with depression.

Not Enough Gold

"There is not enough credit and enough gold in the world to fight another great war. There was not enough the last time. Honest citizens must face this fact, not by talk about peace but by beginning at the bottom. Find out how to prevent depressions and then you will go backwards and abolish war."

Mrs. Catt told a little-known incident of the women's campaign for votes, the "revolution of 1876," when a group of suffragists went to the Philadelphia exposition, heard the Declaration of Independence read, and presented their own declaration. Hastily the women withdrew from Independence Hall, where they were unwelcome, and outside Miss Anthony read their document while Matilda Joslyn Gage held an umbrella over her head. For five hours the women spoke, starting a "peaceful war" which was not to end until the women of the United States were enfranchised 44 years later.

"Now they ask me whether woman suffrage has achieved anything," said Mrs. Catt. "When they can explain to me why men go to Geneva to stop war and spend three months doing it and return home with nothing accomplished, then it is time to ask why women have not solved the problems of the world."

To which Miss Phillips added: "The people of Israel had a great leader, a man named Moses, yet they walked for 40 years in the wilderness. I think that we are starting now with more work and less talk. The only justification of power is its wise and beneficent use."

Peace Mass Meeting

Plans for a great peace mass meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, on Oct. 15 were presented to the delegates yesterday at a luncheon by Miss Mary Dingman of the Young Women's Christian Association, chairman of the women's disarmament committee.

Miss Dingman described the efforts which are being made under the auspices of the committee in various countries during the summer and said that work in the United States will be concentrated on building sentiment for regulation of the manufacture of arms, budgetary limitation, and supervision.

"The United States speaks with uncertain voice," said Miss Dingman. "Europe does not know to what extent she can count upon us."

The search of youth for a philosophy of living and for an expression of true nationalism was pictured by 13 college girls, three young women in industry, and the editor of a magazine for which no contributions are accepted from writers more than 30 years old.

All of them probably felt what Miss Evelyn Chambers of Vassar College said: "We ask you to take us seriously becaue there is need for us and we should be made to feel that need. We must not be allowed to ballyhoo for war or for a beautiful pink peace. The majority of the commencement addresses this year urged young people to run for public office. That is doubtless good, but probably four out of five of us will not do it. There is, however, no choice as to whether we will be intelligent citizens. If we fail to do this we ask you to blast the earth from beneath our feet. We ask you to be hard on us because we intend to be hard on you."

Papers From Colleges

Miss Viola Ilma, editor of Modern Youth, gave the results of 271 papers submitted from 156 colleges and universities in a contest, saying, "If older people cannot make our lives better, then to what purpose have you lived? Youth is saying in reply to the question as to whether we would go to war, 'I would not budge.' Youth as well as adults lack inspiration for living, education must teach men not how but what to think. Pacifism must be taken out of small business. Youth must be brought out of the slack, dull, individualistic reactions which the depression has brought about in us and learn the zest of doing something."

The deflation of nationalism and the inflation of coöperation were the remedies prosposed by Miss Alice Kelly of Connecticut College.

"When I was in college I was a great internationalist and helped to settle all the problems of the world," said Mrs. Joseph S. Mannis, a graduate this year from Goucher College. "Now I have married and settled in a small midwestern city. I am occupied with petty cares as are many like me. You must help us to keep our heads above water until we see again that vision of internationalism."

Mrs. Henrietta Macy of the Women Upholsterers Union, Miss Tillie Plebanek and Miss Helen Greibel, both of the affiliated summer schools for workers, urged the upholding of labor standards.

The other speakers were Miss Elaine Douglas of Antioch College; Miss Marion Holcomb, Berea; Miss Jacqueline Watkins, University of California; Miss Cleta Olmstead, University of Chicago; Miss Jane Morrison, Oberlin; Miss Julia C. Drake, Mount Holyoke; Miss Jean McNary, Northwestern; Miss Jeannette Shambaugh, Radcliffe; Miss Ann Steinbrecher, Wellesley. Miss Jane Addams presided.

Warning the women that unbridled profiteer price-fixing of retail articles will penalize the housewife and stating that manufacturers and merchants can afford to operate on a very slight increase in price, Mr. Oscar W. Knauth of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., of New York City, urged the early stabilization of the dollar.

A little coöperation is not enough, there must be wholesale and wholehearted coöperation if the forces of peace are to prevail over the financial interests which stand to gain by the perpetration of war, said Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel of the National Council for the Prevention of War. Mrs. Boeckel urged that the peace people organize politically for expression locally.

Attacking "the foul racket of the munitions industry," Miss Dorothy Detzer of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, declared that armaments exist "because of imperialism, the emotional drive of so-called patriotism, the false conceptions of security, and the form of organization of economic living."

Three Systems

Another representative of the league, Miss Amy Woods, declared. "The three systems, capitalism, Communism and Fascism, have deliberately bred in us fear and an unreasoning mind, the two greatest deterrents to progress and a free democratic life. We must throw off these handicaps and take from these three great attempts the modicum of good that is in them. From capitalism we can take the development of technical production, which unlocks the door between human drudgery and leisure, from Communism the possibilities of a social and industrial democracy, from Fascism the orderliness of unilateral government, on the one hand, and on the other, the power of human revolt as demonstrated, which eventually will overthrow a superimposed, unjust condition."

Uurging creative use of the arts, Miss Lucy Wright of Harvard University told the women that they must make distinctions between mere hobbies and creative hobbies, between solitary recreations and relaxation which necessitates companionship.

Their Imprint Is Clear on the Pages of History

Courtesy of a Century of Progress to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF "THE 12 WOMEN LEADERS OF THE PAST CENTURY" AS DISPLAYED AT WORLD'S FAIR IN CHICAGO

Upper Row, Left to Right—Mary Lyon, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Susan B. Anthony and Julia Ward Howe. Center Row—Clara Barton, Mary Baker Eddy, Frances E. Willard and Jane Addams. Bottom Row—Helen Keller, Carrie Chapman Catt, Mary E. Woolley and Amelia Earhart Putnam.

New Yorkers Shout Wild Welcome to Balbo

(Continued from Page 1)

approach them in the way Italy's general of the air, and his men, had triumphed over tremendous difficulties.

From Mayor O'Brien General Balbo received a gold medal, from which was pendant the seal of New York City. The face of the medal showed two winged hands clasped over the inscription:

"Italia and U. S."

Below the inscription was a platinum victory wreath centered with the initial "B" and flanked by American and Italian flags, enameled in color.

There was a unique reason, the Mayor said, why the welcome to the men of the armada in this city was tinged with unusual sentiment.

"The population of New York City includes sons and daughters of Italian origin to a total of 1,070,355," he continued. "I am told that the entire population of your own beloved Rome is 1,056,305. Thus at the end of your magnificent flight of 7000 miles, you stand here in the largest Italian city in the world, with more hearts attuned to you than when you said 'Addio' to the glory that is Rome."

The Mayor, who read his speech, linked the name of General Balbo with those of Columbus and Marconi, saying that he had "blazed the trail over a new route in what has been acclaimed as the greatest mass flight in the history of aviation."

"That your entire fleet of 24 airplanes should have arrived here safely and in such perfect order was the cause of thankfulness on the part of all of us and a source of both amazement and wonder," he said. "The daring of it, the perfection of organization involved, the skill and perserverance which it betokens on the part of every one of you caused a real heart throb to every citizen of this city.

"As one witness to your great flight down the Hudson River on Wednesday afternoon, I could not but reflect upon the possible meaning of it all. Could such perfection of invention become instruments of warfare and be instrumental in the destruction of civilization? I am sure that wou will agree with me that the effort of every nation should be centered upon the prevention of any such possibility. But as messengers of peace and good will as instruments of commerce and transportation, what amazing possibilities lie before us."

General Balbo in a gleaming white and gold uniform and flanked by his officers, replied modestly to the eulogies paid to him and the men of his armada. It was the new Italy of Mussolini, he said, that had inspired and made possible the enterprise.

"I heard your kind words and I am not entitled to them," he said. "Your praise must go to the workmen and engineers, of whom I am really proud."

He was moved by the Mayor's reference to "the new Italy," he said, because this counted for more than discipline or devotion. "It is with us a religion," he asserted.

"Mussolini asked us to bring here a message of sympathy," he continued, "and we know it has been understood. We shall report to him that we found this a hospitable country.

"Let me in conclusion pay my respects to Americans like Wright, who made our flight possible, and to the man who is now circling the globe."

Headed by Mr. Thomas A. Morgan, a committee of the Council of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce presented to General Balbo and his companions today an illuminated parchment scroll bearing felicitations on behalf of the American aviation industry.

"To us in aviation your accomplishment must remain forever memorable as carrying on the great traditions of Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci and others among your people who were first to bring together the Old World and the New." It says in part:

"Your flight marks the beginning of another era in man's conquest of the air—an era when all the people of the earth, because of the speed which flying gives over land and sea, will be united by a common bond of fast transportation, to live as brothers in mutual understanding and perfect peace."

From the City Hall the Italian fliers went to the Pennsylvania Hotel for a luncheon given in their honor by Mr. Pope. Following the luncheon, the fliers were hastened across the city to the Madison Square Garden Bowl in Long Island City, where the Italian-American Societies of the Metropolitan area gave them a tremendous public reception. The bowl seats 70,000 persons.

Tonight they will be guests at a dinner at the Commodore Hotel at which Consul General Grossardi, Mayor O'Brien and General Balbo will speak.

The dinner will be followed by a reception and supper in the Waldorf-Astoria, sponsored by the Italy-America Society, of which Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Italy, is president.

Following the strenuous program today, the airmen will have Saturday and Sunday to themselves. Some of them hope to devote the two days to catching up on their sleep, while others will visit friends and attend private parties in their honor.

General Balbo tentatively has set the start of the return flight to Italy for Monday, but may postpone it if the weather reports are unfavorable.

State's Bids for Flour Encourage Dull Market

A silver lining in the cloud of bakers' and flour consumers' refusals to contract for flour was seen today.

Since the sharp break in the wheat market, reflected by drops of $1 to $1.50 a barrel in the price of flour during the last few days, wholesalers have been unable to interest buyers in the purchase of flour.

Today, the purchasing agent for the State asked bids on a nine-months' supply to be opened Sept. 6, deliveries to be made at the rate of 2500 barrels a month starting Nov. 1. Sellers at the grain and flour exchange, exuberant at the possibility of obtaining an order of 22,500 barrels, wired their mills in the west to submit samples, the test of which by the State will establish eligibility of bidders to submit prices.

Tariff Holiday Proposed by Hull

(Continued from Page 1)

stabilization of currencies it is, of course, patent that the plan can make no headway. But it can be examined in all capitals so that when stability returns the powers will be in a position to negotiate.

The opportunity for rasiing American tariffs is left very wide. To observers it seemed ironic that such aconvinced orthodox low tariff man as Mr. Hull should except "new or additional duties or restrictions necessitated by governmental measures of an emergency character which by raising wages, shortening hours and improving conditions, have resulted in increased costs and prices."

Tariffs in Emergencies

The purpose of such emergency tariffs, Mr. Hull explains, is to prevent excessive influx of commodities. He agrees they should not be more than sufficient to meet the emergency, should continue only for the emergency, should not reduce foreign trade below a predetermined level, should not discriminate, and should be notified to other nations with reasonable opportunity for protest.

Mr. Hull's model program goes on to list the sort of tariffs which nations should abolish. They include those almost completely excluding foreign competition, those on import commodities which have been substantially curtailed since 1929 as compared with domestic production, those which have not produced specific growth of home industry. It is insisted that all treaties should include the most-favored nation clause to generalize their benefits, except in the case of particular regions where agreements economically strengthen trade area. But reciprocity must in all cases be offered to other powers.

Portraits of 12 Women Leaders Of Century Shown at Chicago

Exhibit in Hall of Social Science at World's Fair Attracts Great Interest From Visitors Who Ply Attendants With Questions Regarding Them

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 21—An unpretentious exhibit at a Century of Progress is attracting more attention than any other of its size and nature. Women especially go out of their way to find it and then pour out questions upon the persons in charge.

It is the panel of photographs of the 12 great American women leaders of the century, chosen by vote of some 128,000 women balloters last winter in a contest conducted by the National Council of Women and the Ladies' Home Journal. It is exhibited by the council in the Hall of Social Science at the world's fair.

Teachers, students and many other women ask questions about the exhibit, said Mrs. Frances P. Parks, second vice-president of the National Council, in charge of the display. They want to know what each woman accomplished and how the order of the photographs was determined.

Chronological Order

To them Mrs. Parks explains that the order is chronological. The date of one outstanding achievement of each woman appears beneath her photograph, and the pictures are arranged in the order of these events. Therefore, Mary Lyon, who established Mount Holyoke Female Seminary in 1837, comes first. The date of the cornerstone laying for the pioneer women's school, the future Mount Holyoke College, gave her that position.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is second. Her year, 1851, is that of the appearance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," her history-making anti-slavery book in the National Era, a weekly. Susan B. Anthony's date is 1857. The year chosen saw her emerge into broader activities including not only suffrage but the anti-slavery struggle.

Julia Ward Howe is given the year 1862, when her poem, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," was published in the Atlantic Monthly. Beneath Clara Barton's photograph is written 1869, marking the beginning of her successful effort to establish the Red Cross in the United States.

Textbook First Published

Mary Baker Eddy, who received the largest number of votes in the poll, has 1875 inscribed under her picture. This was the year of her first publication of the Christian Science Textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Next comes a portrait of Frances E. Willard. Her year, 1888, is not, as might be supposed, the one in which she organized the World's W. C. T. U., but that in which she drew up the constitution of the National Council of Women and the International Council.

The five remaining photographs are of contemporary women. Miss Jane Addams's picture appears with an early date, 1889, chosen because that was the year in which she and Miss Ellen Gates Starr established the pioneering social settlement, Hull House. Miss Helen Keller, photographed with her college diploma, is placed by the date of her graduation from Radcliffe College, 1904.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's picture is marked 1921, the year in which she organized the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War. The last two women are represented with photographs dated 1932. For it was last year that Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, attended the disarmament conference at Geneva as the first woman to represent the United States at such a conference; and that Amelia Earhart Putnam made her solo flight across the Atlantic.

Outcome of Letterhead

When the National Council of Women considers the great amount of interest aroused by this gallery of great women, it still feels a little surprised. The contest was in the nature of an afterthought. It was the outcome of a letterhead, according to a member of the council staff. For when the council began planning its world's fair exhibit it had printed some stationery upon the top of which appeared the portraits of 12 women of the last 100 years, selected for qualities of leadership.

Now nothing is more controversial than who are the greatest 12, the council staff quickly found. Women began to take issue with the choice. Why had the council failed to include this eminent woman, and that, members asked. A member of the staff thought the best way to settle the matter would be to put it to a popular vote. She found the editors of the Ladies' Home Journal willing to conduct the poll. The result, some 128,000 ballots and many thousand entries in the essay contest on qualities of leadership, just about swamped the office of the magazine, but the count was made and the judges' decision reached by Dec. 20, 1932.

Then followed the making of the gallery of portraits. In accordance with the terms of the Ladies' Home Journal poll, the portraits of the 12 women receiving the greatest number of votes were to be hung in the National Council's exhibit space. Oil paintings were considered, but it was found that but few of the women had ever had their portraits done, and to commission artists to make them was beyond the financial means of the council and most of the interested organizations.

Photographs Selected

Well-selected photographs, the council decided, would be the next best thing. So it went to the groups or persons most closely associated with each of the women leaders and asked for the loan of a photograph. In most cases those lent were rare and precious to the lenders, according to the staff of the National Council. Enlargements were made for the exhibit here.

So the idea of women's Century of Progress through feminine leadership came to be expressed for world's fair visitors. The panel of photographs, together with the beautiful mural of woman's advance painted for the exhibit by Miss Hildreth Meiere, tells an impressive and inspiring story to thoughtful visitors.

Many of them see the fitness of exhibiting, in an exposition celebrating a century of progress in natural science and invention, the economic, intellectual and spiritual progress of women in the same period; and they are grateful to the National Council of Women for furnishing this important exhibit.

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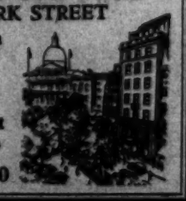
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BOSTON

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Meals for Our Children

I—Planning Satisfying and Wholesome Variety

By FLORIS CULVER THOMPSON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOUR children are very young, you are thinking perhaps that the interesting stage does present problems at meal time. When you select foods that are good for them, cook them properly, serve them attractively with suitable eating equipment for little children, you are giving thought to the subject as well as work. And when you succeed in having the children eat the foods best for them, in comfort and with pleasure, surely you are entitled to a feeling of satisfaction that you have done your part.

A wholesome, all-around choice of foods includes body-building and body-regulating materials and fuel foods to furnish energy. The child who is fed with a sensibly chosen variety of foods in these three groups eats more normally and is satisfied with less mere bulk.

Body-building foods are proteins, found in milk, cheese, eggs and meat. Minerals are supplied by most fruits, vegetables and meats. Particularly strong in mineral content are egg yolks, whole-grained cereals, leafy vegetables, dried fruits and lean meat. Body-regulating foods include fruits and vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, meat, and whole-grained cereals. The fuel or energy foods are starches, sugars and fats. Cereals, potatoes, butter and sweets are good sources of energy. The growing child who gains weight normally and consistently is eating enough food for his energy requirement. Sweets should be given with discretion lest they hinder the child's appetite for more important foods.

To summarize briefly, the child's food to be satisfying and wholesome should include plenty of milk, eggs, some meat, an abundance of vegetables and fruits, cereals and cereal products, some fats, particularly butter, and a small amount of sweets. These foods, once selected, should be carefully prepared and attractively served to be palatable. A scorched flavor, lumps, grit or sand may cause prejudice against a particular food that is difficult for the child to overcome. Pleasure in meals is normal and may be secured by employing a variety of foods chosen for their contrast in color and texture, as well as for their food value. Any mother realizes of course that they must be cooked properly. But many do not realize the importance of serving children's food daintily. Also, it is well to know that young children prefer small portions and an opportunity for second servings.

Arranging the foods in a definite plan, to be sure to include some of each group is found by many parents to be the easiest way. Here is an apportionment of the foods to the three daily meals that will serve as a guide in meal planning. Breakfast consists of fruit, cereal, toast and butter, milk. Lunch or supper includes vegetables, fruits as well as cereal products and milk. Dinner—better at noon—offers meat or similar protein, vegetables, both cooked and raw, milk, bread and butter and fruit or simple dessert.

Following are two dinner menus for young children, the food of which is taken from the family meal.

Beef Broiled on Toast Buttered Carrots
Baked Potato Bread and Butter
Prune Whip Milk

Beef Broiled on Toast

Have
1½ pounds lean beef ground. Season it with
2 teaspoons salt and
1 tablespoon chopped onion. Mix with
1 egg or
2 yolks. Toast (probably under broiler)
10 slices of bread on one side. Butter the untoasted sides with about
4 squares or 4 tablespoons softened butter. Spread each slice evenly with the meat mixture. Toast again under broiler flame until the bread and meat are brown. Serve at once. This amount will serve two adults and several children. For the child who can manipulate a fork and knife, each slice may be cut into 4 long strips or into triangles. For the very small child, the slice may be cut into little cubes, then placed together again to resemble the whole slice.

Buttered Carrots

Scrape and cut tops from
2 bunches of carrots. Cut into quarters and cook in about
1 cup boiling water until tender. Add
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon salt. Serve ½ to ⅔ cup to each child. Even a little child can cut through tender carrots with the edge of his fork.

Prune Whip

Soak
½ pound washed prunes in warm water until puffy. Cook in same liquid until tender. Remove pits. Sieve the pulp. Beat the whites of
4 eggs until light. Add
3 tablespoons sugar and beat until consistency of meringue. Add
1 tablespoon orange juice and fold in the prune pulp. Pour into a buttered baking dish. Set into a pan of hot water and bake slowly until set. Serve in 2-inch squares with ¼ cup custard sauce over each. This amount serves two adults and three children.

Custard Sauce

Scald
1½ cups milk. Mix together.
2 tablespoons sugar
4 egg yolks
½ teaspoon salt. Combine milk with the mixture beating briskly with wire whisk or rotary beater. Cook over hot water until it coats the spoon. Serve cold.

The Second Dinner Menu

This second dinner may be served easily to the children before the parents' meal by making them a small loaf that will bake more quickly, and by cooking their portion of cabbage ahead of time. The apples, of course, would be baked earlier.

Liver and Rice Loaf
Buttered Green Cabbage Sliced Tomatoes
Bread and Butter
Baked Apple Milk

Liver and Rice Loaf

Cook
½ cup rice in
4 cups boiling water until tender. Clean
1 pound sliced liver and remove the skin. Sprinkle with
1 teaspoon salt and
3 tablespoons flour. Saute in
2 tablespoons drippings or butter in skillet for 3 minutes. Grind or chop the liver. Cook in the drippings
1 chopped onion and
1 cup chopped celery. Add
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons flour and
1 cup tomatoes. Stir until thickened. Add with the liver to the rice, pack into a buttered loaf pan and bake about 40 minutes in a moderate oven (350 deg. Fah.).

Buttered Green Cabbage

Cut
1 medium sized green cabbage into thin pieces. Place in open sauce pan with
2 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons water and
1 teaspoon salt. Stir frequently. Cook uncovered until tender about 10 minutes. Serves five.

Baked Apple

Wash and core
6 apples. In each apple center, place
1 tablespoon sugar. Add
½ cup water to the pan. Bake until tender in moderate oven (350 deg. Fah.). To individual serving add 2 tablespoons juice.

[This is the first of a series of six articles on preparing wholesome and attractive meals for children. These articles are published in response to requests from mothers of young children and offer suggestions for menus with recipes, for serving, for picnics, and for refreshments for children's parties. They will appear on Fridays from time to time during the next three months.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. Armstrong Roberts

The Child Who Is Sensibly Fed Does Not Crave Sweets for Stimulant But Eats Normally and Without Fuss

More on Vacationing at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the past few years we have spent our vacations at home. Instead of spending a continuous holiday, we have taken Thursdays off throughout the summer. This shortens the week amazingly and it does not seem so difficult to work for two consecutive days knowing that the third will be a holiday. Saturdays also are free but are utilized in attending to home activities, such as gardening.

Every sort of recreation is within easy access except mountain climbing. Sailing, surfing, golfing and all the usual country sports are available, but best of all, we prefer to fill our picnic hamper with supplies for the day, tuck the fishing poles and the dog along with them into the back seat of the car and with no further preliminaries we are off. Where to? That is left to the trend of our thoughts as we roll along, or, perusing the road map, one exclaims, "Here is a village we've never visited," or "There is an inlet where the fishing is particularly good." Thus we are guided to our destination.

We have explored the countryside thoroughly for miles around, finding numerous places of interest. Certain localities are especial favorites because they harbor rare wild flowers, while huckleberries and blackberries grow thickest in other places.

Acquaintance with fisherfolk has revealed some delightful characters. A number of them have pursued this occupation for several generations. Their sage philosophy and kindly qualities have often been practical sermons provoking profound thought and a greater appreciation of true humanhood. Foreign dealers in green groceries and exotic delicacies have become firm friends and from them we have learned how to prepare dishes unknown to the average American cuisine.

Certain farms we visit and have done business with for years harbor loving and generous friends. Old legends and stories of early settlers, as we listen to their sagacious recountings of yesteryear, thrill us when we realize that most of the tales were the experiences of their forbears.

Another favorite spot is a ceramic studio where an artist has succeeded in firing pottery in a peculiar way, making beautiful splashes of color against dark backgrounds. These are blended so skillfully that he has called his work, "Imprisoned Flame." Verily a perfect description.

Historic Pilgrimages

There are many famous old inns in the path of our travels that afford no end of delight as we contemplate their historic import and try to visualize some of the interesting scenes that have centered about them. In one ancient hostelry some British soldiers, more than one hundred and fifty years ago, scratched their names on a window pane with a diamond and the same beautiful old boxwood trees are said to have sheltered them that shield visitors today as they partake of cool refreshment in their shade.

A dearly loved and charmed spot is where a brook chatters over stones, finally flinging itself into a delightful pool. One might perhaps better call it a lake. Great willows overhang it, water lilies float languidly upon its surface, birds sing and call and above all the wind plays joyously about, whispering through the trees, embracing us in its cool and welcome caresses. The dog particularly enjoys this haven, never quite able to resist the impulse to take just one more swim when he sees the hamper being stowed away for the homeward journey.

When a boisterous mood overtakes us we hie to the beach, challenging the surf as we race over the hard white sands or gather unusual shells or stones before the sea can snatch them back. Later when the sun has set we build a fire of driftwood, cooking our supper by its welcome warmth. The rhythmic swishing of the waves makes a lovely musical accompaniment to our repast.

Indian Lore

The country here abounds with legends. Most of our villages are named for these earliest settlers. One large fresh water lake beautifully situated in a pine wood and bordered by white birches has no visible outlet. Curiously—when there is a rainfall in the states several hundred miles northward, the water in this lake rises. It is said to have a subterranean connection with the sea, several miles to the south.

Despite the fact that we have scoured thoroughly the country about us for a considerable distance there are new points of interest to be discovered nearly every time we venture forth. The garden is always uppermost in our thought and there are delightful additions to be brought home frequently. Isolated florists or cottagers seem certain to have an old-fashioned herb or plant for which we may have searched almost in vain, and lo! our patience is rewarded. Much useful information is gleaned from impromptu discussions of garden lore.

Visit Farms and Bird Sanctuary

This locality is famous for its extensive duck farms. The annual output is approximately 3,000,000 birds, and a visit to one of these farms is a most interesting event. When feeding time arrives, the food is loaded upon tiny trains and dispensed from them the entire length of the farm, which reaches as far as the eye can scan. Thousands of ducks basking in the sunshine on the banks of a creek look for all the world like great snow drifts.

The Government maintains a large bird sanctuary to which visitors are ever welcome. The ornithologist in charge of this work well repays one for the effort made to see it. The interesting tales about its inhabitants, permanent and transient, awake one to a realization of how much there is to learn about this subject. A smaller sanctuary located on a knoll overlooking a famous bay is a never-to-be-forgotten and inspiring spot. It has been named for one of our Presidents who was a great lover of nature. The birds vie with one another in making music and joy such as only birds can make. It is a cause for gratitude indeed that we are privileged to visit here.

All too quickly our summer passes by—but we feel very thankful to have once again spent a summer at home especially when we are able to share our joys with others.

G. S. S.

Thorns or Mahogany

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS a weathered old house. Cinnamon roses grew in great, untrimmed tangles by the stone wall that separated it from the winding, gravelly road. Lilac bushes almost entirely hid it from the view of passers-by. A "For Sale" sign had been placed on a post at the entrance to the driveway; a post that had once held a letter box.

The local real estate dealer drove up to the door and from his car alighted a woman whose appearance was most incongruous to the surroundings. A silk gown, high-heeled slippers, delicate kid gloves and all the accessories of formal afternoon attire bespoke the society matron. Her facial expression was one of supercilious criticism.

"I said that I wanted a country place, one that was old and artistic; but I didn't say that I wanted to bury myself," was her first ungracious remark.

Walking around the mellow old yard and garden she found the thin shoes uncomfortable. The pointed heels acted as spikes to make her tour of inspection anything but pleasurable.

Upon turning abruptly to speak to a companion a saucy rosethorn caught the lace on her sleeve and (laughingly I believe) tore it.

"That wretched rose vine! Why can't it bear flowers instead of thorns? Please take me away."

The real estate man tried patiently to speak of the view, of the fine lines of the old house, of the lovely old garden and the soft gray of the stone wall, but she would have none of it, and so they went away.

Same Car, Another Passenger

The following day the same car again rounded the curve in the road and drove slowly up the grass-grown entrance to the old house. From it again alighted a woman, but this time it was a woman gowned for the occasion. Stout, low-heeled shoes made walking a pleasure, a durable suit and heavy gloves relieved the wearer of any unnecessary worry.

As she stood on the broad granite doorstep she took a rose branch in her hand, saying: "Just see those thorns. They are the color of polished old mahogany."

Turning, she drew a deep breath of satisfaction as she looked across the stream-traced valley to the surrounding tree-covered hills. "Just what I have been dreaming of for years," she said. "The peonies in that garden must have been there for generations, and the house, well, it was surely never built; it was always here, 'from the foundations of the world,' else how can it so perfectly 'belong'? We will take it, and thank you so very much for showing it to us."

Two Different Houses?

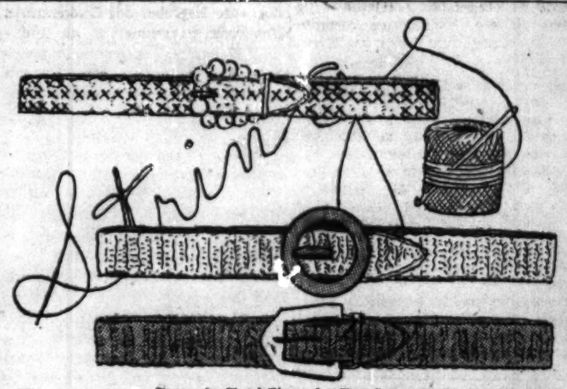
That evening the real estate man said to me, "I truly believe that there is no business in which one can more often, or more accurately, observe the effect of thinking on living than in the real estate business. Those two women were looking at the very same house, the very same garden, the very same view, but if it were possible to have photographs of what they each saw how different they would be. I suspect the same viewpoint colors all of their reactions to life and its meaning."

Not so much circumstances as we are tempted to think. But "wretched thorns" or "polished old mahogany."

Fashion Nuggets

A very artistic ensemble may be obtained by giving special attention to the selection of jewelry to be worn with one's formal costume. Aquamarines are attractive with melon-pink, gray, and gold. Amethysts are sponsored with fuchsia-red and most of the yellow shades. Sapphires give character to gray. The colors of these stones may be employed also in enamels.

Gloves, while simple of line, are showing detail in cuffs and stitching. The color note is carried out to match the costume for midwinter, but as spring advances, beige and gray will be favored. Brown gloves are no longer the style. The kid glove has new dressy features, such as a novelty bow-tie at the wrist, and novelty separate cuffs slipped over the short glove to match the scarf or neckwear.



Drawn by Hazel Pierce for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Attractive Belts for Sports Dresses Can Be Crocheted of String. Make a Raid on the Kitchen String Drawer and Have Them Plain or in Colors. They Can Be Cross-Stitched Too, and They're Easy to Make.

And Now—String Belts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"EVERYTHING'S got a string tied to it nowadays," observed Lenore as she dropped in for an afternoon chat.

Helen looked doubtful. "What is it, a joke?" she asked uncertainly.

"No—a fashion note. They're making all kinds of crocheted sports things out of string for summer wear—dresses, hats and accessories. I said to myself, why shouldn't I crochet something out of string that will bring my wardrobe up in fashion without costing much and without much work! I decided on string belts. I've made a half dozen to go with different dresses. See, I have one on now. How do you like it?"

Helen noted the waistline of Helen's trim black linen dress, made two-piece and requiring just the right accessories. There was the string belt—only she'd never have guessed it was string. It had an oystery, pearly finish and was crocheted in a way that made it look woven, a baffling stitch to figure out. It fastened with a round natural wood buckle with a fat tongue.

"Attractive," was her comment. "I'd like to make one but I'm such a dummy about crocheting. I only know the simplest stitches."

Lenore laughed.

"Believe me or not, this belt cost me less than 15 cents and it's made in single crochet stitch, only you take up two threads instead of one—that's the trick. I used ordinary grocers' string for this one—the 'ten cents a ball' kind. In fact, I used a ball I found in the kitchen drawer. I made some of my others with twine. That makes a firmer, stiffer belt but it's pretty, too. If you want to put more money into your work you can buy regular crochet string in linen or angelskin finish."

"Personally I'm intrigued by the kitchen string idea," declared Helen. "Now please tell me every single detail of the making."

"Well, I used a No. 4 ivory hook as I found this made the stitches just coarse enough to be effective. I made my belts different widths to suit different outfits. Suppose you wanted to make one eight stitches wide—that's what this one is. You chain eight, then one for turning. Turn and single crochet, taking up just one thread in this row. That's to get you started. Then chain one for turning, turn and single crochet, taking up the two threads of the first stitch. Continue to the end of the row. Chain one in turn, turn and single crochet, taking up the two threads of the first stitch. Continue this way, row after row—depending how big you are around the middle—until your belt is the desired length. Break the thread and pull through the loop to finish. Turn in the corners and sew them down to point the end which goes through the buckle. Sew the other end to the buckle.

"There is a fascinating variety of buckles to be had, many of them as low as ten or fifteen cents. I even used some old ones ripped from old leather belts. It's all very simple, isn't it?"

"Look at this dress I have on—a white wash crêpe," Helen replied eagerly. "What kind of belt could I crochet for this?"

Lenore thought for a moment.

"You can buy ten-cent string in colors—red, yellow, a lovely shade of blue or green. Why not make one in color," she suggested, "with a white buckle or a wooden buckle painted to match. Or you could make a natural string-colored one and cross stitch on it with heavy black or colored embroidery floss. It's very effective if you alternate blocks of solid cross stitching with blocks of just one row of cross stitching. I made one using black floss and finished it with a pearl buckle. It looks very gay on my red sports dress. Of course, string is only good for sports outfits, not for fluttery voiles or chiffons. Oh, goodness, look at the time! I must scurry home to get dinner. Good-by, Helen. I'll expect to see you blossom out in a string belt soon."

"I'll blossom all right," Helen called after her, with a laugh. "I'm headed right now for the kitchen string drawer."

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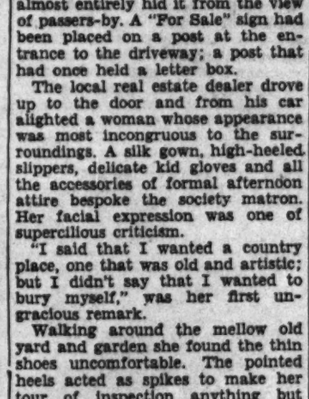

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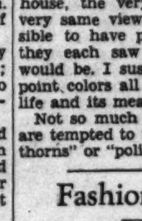
1 No. 2 can tomatoes
3 eggs, beaten
½ lb. cheese
½ level teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
Seasonings



Fry onions in butter, add tomatoes strained. Let come to a boil; then add grated cheese. After the cheese has melted, add well-beaten eggs, baking powder and seasonings. Scramble these together and serve hot on slices of toast.

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TOMATO JELLY CUBES WITH SHRIMP

(6 Servings)

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¼ cup cold water
2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice
1¼ cups tomato juice
½ teaspoonful salt
2 tablespoonfuls mild vinegar
1 cup shrimp

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Dissolve in boiling water and add tomato juice, vinegar, lemon juice and salt. Pour into flat pan that has been rinsed in cold water, to a depth of one inch. To serve, cut jelly in cubes and arrange on lettuce with a few pieces of shrimp.

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The Home Forum

A Night in the Woods

ONE BY ONE, in the valley below, the lights are going out in the windows of the scattered farmhouses. A lantern gleams and winks a mile away, swinging slightly, as Farmer Taylor returns for the last time from barn to house. Very faintly, through the still night air, I can hear the slam of his back door, and soon his windows are dark. But my lights are growing clearer, hour by hour, as they climb over the treetops. I have no door to close. Very soon, now, I shall be the only man in all this shadowy countryside that is left awake to watch with the owl and the whippoorwill. Good night to you all, people of the vale, weary after your day in the hay-meadows. Sleep soundly under your sheltering roofs. As for me, I am going a journey among the stars.

It is ten o'clock and after, as I can see by the stars that have last wheeled into vision above the tallest pine tree. Between the glimmering stems to the northwest there lingers even yet some faint radiance of the day that is gone, although it would be visible only to eyes that have grown accustomed, like mine, to the deepest shadows. How long they last, these pearly twilights of midsummer! In England, where the nights of June are shorter by almost an hour at either end than they are in my Connecticut, it has often seemed to me, lying out under the trees, that the dusk of evening and the dusk of dawn have hardly the slightest boundary of darkness between them. And indeed—although this is unknown to those who have never spent a whole night in the open—there is no such thing as complete darkness, even under a sky of heavy clouds, to be encountered out of doors. Utter privation of light is rather a thing artificial, man-made, and highly exceptional, a thing which we have to provide for and go in search of. In caves of the earth, no doubt, it may be found, but not under the tent of sky. Here there are always left enough sparks and kernels of light to enkindle a new day.

Sitting in my camp chair or pacing up and down under the trees, I find myself becoming at every moment more alert, more keenly attentive to all that passes without and within me. It is as though senses long disused and forgotten were coming again into active play -senses that I cannot exactly name. The faintest sounds become clearly audible, such as that of the little river purling among its stones half a mile off down the hill. This far traveling of the sound of water after nightfall was one of the "discoveries" that Wordsworth thought he had made, although in fact it was well known to the ancients. The reasons for it are clear enough; what sounds there are abroad are fewer; they are more closely attended to, and probably are made more audible by atmospheric change. I can distinguish the various trees about me, as Thomas Hardy says that his woodlanders could do, merely by the different sounds that the breeze evokes from their leaves and needles. The softly moving air pours evenly among the boughs of the pine, it rustles in the tall maple overhead, and gives forth a faint sound of rattling as it shakes and shivers the leaves of the poplar. Here and there, at long intervals, I hear a faint crackling of twigs where some small animal, a skunk or hedgehog perhaps, is moving about. Once, and once only, there comes a swift patter and prance of delicate fleet among the ferns, going down the hill in the darkness at high speed. What was it? A fawn? I shall never know.

And now arrives the full broad noon of night. The sun is shining upon China, lighting the paddy fields, gilding the rich pagodas, and etching the shadows of little flowers upon the mighty stones of the Great Wall. But here comes the moon, his sister, to light me—an old and ragged moon tottering up among the branches and sending down little glimmers and glints of ivory light to lie on the forest floor. She makes at once a new world by her coming. The woods are transformed into something almost unreal, theatrical. All that is needed now is a nightingale to give me the complete *mise-en-scène* of the German Romantic poets. The trees that were solid blocks of shadow half an hour ago become filmy, phantasmal, and as it were transparent. Caverns and gulfs of darkness are hollowed out by the light that surrounds them. And it is as interesting to observe how the several trees take the moonlight as it was, last winter, to see how they deal with a burden of snow. Through the hardwoods the beams of the moonlight pour down in cascades of faint luster, but among the conifers there is more resistance. The light falls deeper into the pine than it does into the hemlock, and it is more splintered by the poplar than by the maple and oak. And yet, before the moon has climbed a quarter of the sky, it seems to me that the woods are full of light.

It is one o'clock. The moon has awakened a wood pewee, far off somewhere in the shadows, and he utters, only once, that sleepier half of his always sleepy song: "P-e-e-r!" How sweetly it slides down the scale, like audible moonlight, cool and dreamy and full of darkness. Always I have delighted in the pewee's song, for it seems to me to express almost the innermost spirit of the American woods, and to hear it thus sung between two dreams in the middle of the night is enough to justify these hours of waking.

Two o'clock passes and three o'clock comes. The constellations climb the boughs of the pine tree and wheel overhead and settle slowly westward while I sit here without stirring or else pace up and down, drawing the stillness and the distances of the night into a human thought. It is a strange and a thrilling experience, this, of waiting and watching while America dips down through the deeps of the night, as a cartwheel dips into a stream in crossing and scatters the water drops. Never before have I been more aware of the wheeling orb that we inhabit, of its rotundity and motion. Stars, planets, and constellations moving on from bough to bough give me this awareness as the westing sun has never given it. To see the last light fade in the northwest and then, some six hours later, to see it gush up again in the northeast is the best way to be sure we are going on a vast sidereal journey.

I am thinking of my traveling companions. The trees, how stanch and faithful! The ferns, how confiding! The sleeping birds in the branches of the trees, how trustful they are and full of faith! Even the least little wandering breeze that finds its way into the clearing and ruffles among the maple leaves seems to speak to me the word of a friend. And then the farmers down in the valley—for they too are taking this journey with me although they are gathered under roofs. Having seen and shared their toil in the hay fields, I am glad that the night is silent and beneficent for their well-earned sleep. Still farther on my thought moves, to the home of this friend of mine and that friend, scattered here and there in Connecticut, in America, in the rounded world. To them all I say: "Good night!"

Four o'clock is approaching. Do I see a pallor different from that of the moon growing now along the eastern sky-rim? Are those eastern stars a little less clear? Yes; there is something new there. A change, gradual and yet swift, is sweeping over the woodland. The moon relaxes its hold on the pine tree and the silver is giving way to rose. A whippoorwill, silent since midnight, begins to lash the shadows. He wakens a wood thrush, who proclaims to all the rousing woodland that another dawn has been achieved. Three minutes later the hermit thrushes are in full song, and then comes the rocketing flight-song of the oven-bird—going up to make sure that the report is true. When he returns he tells the song-sparrow—and what the song-sparrow knows is soon known to all the world.

Dawn, that ancient and inexhaustible wonder, floods and washes all about me. The woods are coming up out of their bath of darkness with a solemn joy. From the valley below comes a clink of a cow-bell and the clatter of milking pails. Westward rushes the morning light, awakening America. And I think how small we are, this little nation, this tiny planet, this microscopic fleck spinning among the vast lights. We men and women are but one small family. We have one good, one goal, one destiny. We began with the city-state, composed of neighbors; we went on to the nation, composed of compatriots; but now we need a patriotism nothing less than planetary. We have a whole planet to run, to cherish and to love as one rounded unit—a small planet, indeed, but on that account no less a dear one. Ah, let us run it well!

It was this that my night in the woods taught me.

ODELL SHEPARD.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00, Three months $2.25, Six months $4.50, One month 75c. Single copies, 5 cents.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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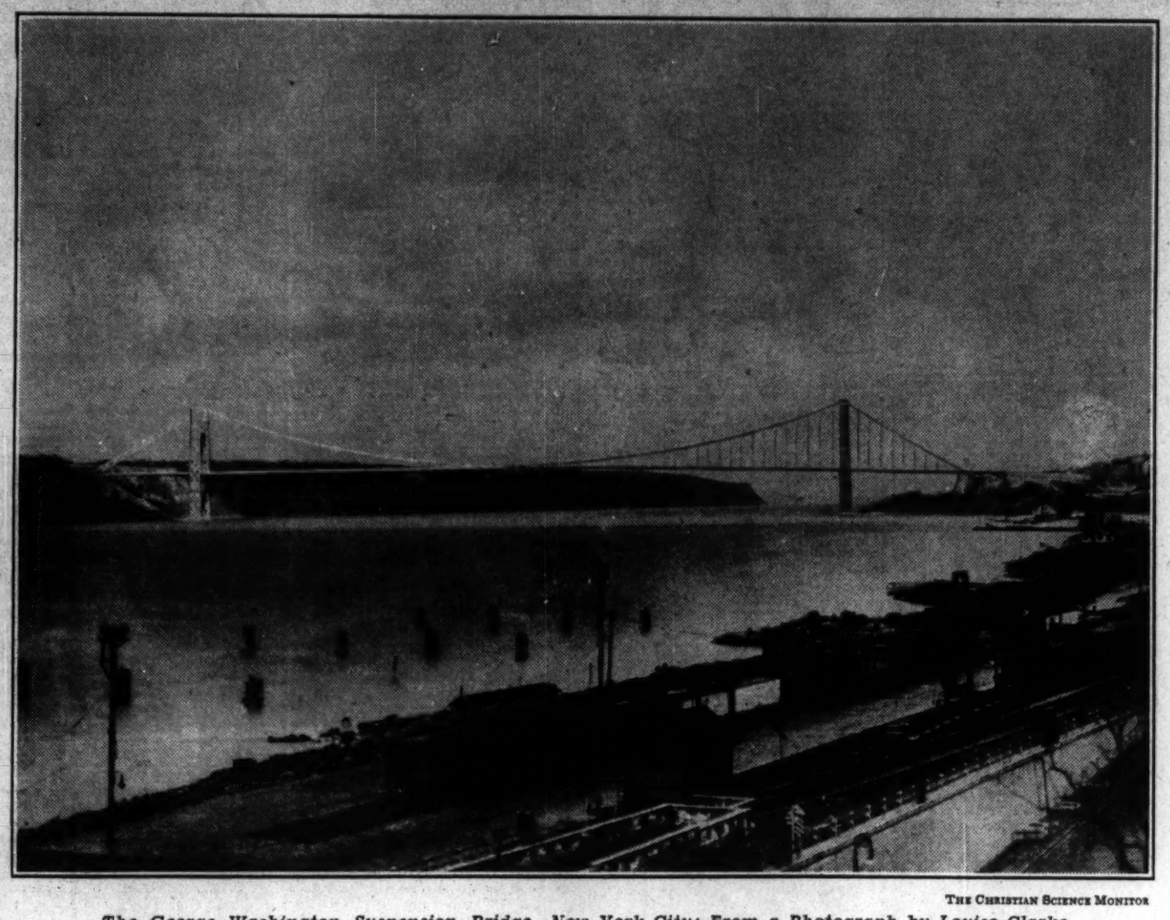

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The George Washington Suspension Bridge, New York City: From a Photograph by Louise Clarke

Harry Lauder's "Gift of Happiness"

The bell rings, the number changes; we burst into anticipatory applause. The band breaks into a Scottish lilt, and the curtain parts.

A middling-sized man with big limbs in plaid and kilt, and huge homely features under a feathered bonnet, jaunts on the stage. He struts round it like a prize bantam, smiling broadly, quirking his head to the rhythm of the music, and giving vent from time to time to a comical "Och!" whereto a burst of genuine gutturals and ghostly echo of Cockney aspirates reply.

How beautifully poised he is! Why, he treads as if on air, his big limbs move with the daintiness of a prima ballerina. The lilt of the music runs through his body and breaks to radiance in his universal smile. We chuckle at the mere sight of him—"Och!"

He stops before us, the mouth open in blissful ecstasy. The music of the band dies down.

He sings, in a full clear tuneful voice—sings to you, just you; to me, just me, and yet to all of us as one man and one lassie. He takes us into his confidence, he buttonholes us; he wouldn't tell this to everybody, mind ye, but seein' it's us . . .

He tells us of a great spree they had, he breaks into patter. He tells you of all the funny things that happened; he doubles himself with laughter; he screams at the run of it. And then suddenly he realizes that perhaps you are laughing *at* him, and his face empties of fun. He takes on a preternatural gravity, his crafty eyes blink, and his voice assures you: "Et was a ferst-class affeerr, mind ye!"

And the queer thing is that, though every gesture, every look, is laughable, it all swings to a rhythm; and though he gives himself completely away, there is a natural dignity about him that is not comical. His funniness is the humour of a live man, not the antics of a scarecrow.

And then suddenly he is gone; the audience gives a gasp before it breaks into thunder; and we realize that he has held us in a spell.

And now he is a Glasgow street-lout, an oaf of a school-boy, a Scottish workman — slow, deliberate, cunning, good-humored. Every character is done from and to the life, not drawn but sculptured, and the sculpture breathes.

At last the band begins with the tune we know. We start humming it. Our hearts glow.

A weird zigzag stick, tartan and bonnet, the jaunt divine, the smile complete.

He leans forward over the footlights, and the words come out like pearls. His eyes are half-shut, the great lips are curved and parted. . . . More than any artist that ever I saw or heard he gives me a sense of innocent ecstasy. He has the gift of Happiness. . . .

Lauder is a very gracious and friendly host.

But what struck me was the tremendous seriousness of the man. Flashes of fun lit up his talk, and then he laughed like a naughty schoolboy. But at the back of it all, never forgotten, and ever and again taking full possession of the man, was that tremendous seriousness.

Life for him was not a fribble, human relationships were not a manner of speaking. We were here—mankind on earth, and us two in the Bonnington—for a great purpose.

Every now and then he gave a hint of this in his speech, and he expressed his presence. The comedian of the Halls was very far away . . . or was he? As the cunning smile lit up his face, I had a vision of his turn, and I realized that behind all the jokes and the fantastic costumes was earnestness like an impregnable rock.—W. R. TITTERTON, in "A Candle to the Stars." (London: Grayson & Grayson.)

GEOMETRY in steel. That is one artist's term for the George Washington suspension bridge, spanning the Hudson River between upper Manhattan and Fort Lee, New Jersey. Incredibly slender seem the four cables that sweep in that 3500-foot crescent from tower to tower. Yet that effect of grace is solely due to scale. Those cables are each 36 inches in diameter, are each composed of 26,474 wires. Each of these wires weighs nearly a ton, though it is only two-tenths of an inch thick. The tops of the towers are 600 feet above the water, and it is their massiveness that makes the spider-web span seem so delicate. Motorists and pedestrians cross the bridge, 250 feet above the water at its highest, and even when the prospective lower deck is added there will be a clearance of more than 200 feet. The cost of the bridge, $60,000,000, will all be repaid by tolls, and long before the time set in the calculations, because these tolls are greater than the most optimistic of the bridge planners anticipated. Mr. O. H. Ammann, chief engineer, Mr. William H. Burr, consulting engineer, and Mr. Cass Gilbert, consulting architect, head the battery of experts who designed and carried through this magnificent undertaking in four and one-half years.

Miss Louise Clarke's photograph, taken on a windy day in March, shows the bridge from a point about a mile away on the New York side, looking across the railroad tracks where freight is still shunted into the city from the main line of the New York Central Railroad above Spuyten Duyvil inlet. Sometime, according to city planners, this industrial blot will disappear from the river's margin and the people will have the full enjoyment of direct access to the landscaped bank. Near the point from which this photograph was taken Audubon once lived, and Inman Park is one of the few relics of Manhattan in the state of nature that the Indians knew.

Wings

The shrill cry of gulls clamoring for spoils; the great ship lies quietly at anchor in Queenstown harbor; soft odors of land mix with the tang of the sea; the porthole frames the checkered Irish hillside gleaming emerald in the morning light.

* * *

"Peet-weet, peet-weet," the sandpipers call back and forth as they scurry over the wet sands of Hendaye, where the Pyrénees make a sober background for the sparkling Bay of Biscay. Far up the beach curly-headed babies prattle French; here and there a rapid fire of Spanish breaks forth from under an orange umbrella; dark-haired boys play ball in the surf; grown-ups leap the breakers.

* * *

The sweet song of a blackbird, clearly audible over the hum of a motor, lures us along the dusty Normandy hedgerows to the very door of a guest house. M. and Mme. G. have just returned from Caën by bicycle. "A bit of supper—Mais, oui, certainement." Madame bustles about the tiny kitchen, lined with shining copper saucepans. Monsieur skips over the fields to the great farm to procure us cream and a cheese. We stroll through the tiny gardens, sniffing the spicy pinks and roses and ripening fruit. Madame shows us where to gather herbs for her "potage" and a bit of green for salad. With the growing twilight, the sweet bird song rises clearer and stronger from over the garden wall. Monsieur winds his horn—fragments of old French hunting songs echo and reëcho through the grove.

* * *

A gay, rollicking note and a flash of white and gray in the topmost branch of a holly tree; a little child standing under the portico of Mt. Vernon, on the Potomac, slips her mother's hand and skips across the greensward enchanted by her first mocking bird. She hops with delight as the song rises and cascades in a burst of jubilance. Radiant with the joy of new-found music, she cries: "Why, Mother, doesn't he have any intermission?"

* * *

G'rump, g'rump, g'rump, father bullfrog plops into the pickerelweed as a canoe glides slowly toward the low arch that spans the Concord River. Pond lilies line the stream; turtles sun themselves on submerged stumps; the great bittern stands frozen on one long green-brown leg, his beady eye alert to see if his camouflage is complete. Convinced that humans see only swaying reeds, he cautiously unfolds the leg that so resembles a broken twig, and deliberately flaps his great wings.

* * *

The whir of wings, a covey of ducks half flying, half swimming, a dozen young following the rapid flight of their mother round the bend of the Adirondack stream, now settling quietly in a secluded cove, again splashing through the weeds, churning the waters into foam in tumultuous effort to widen the distance to their followers. Ten yards ahead they disappear round the bend and all is silent; but in a trice out they dash, spanning the stream in line formation, zigzagging from one bank to the other in a frenzy of excitement. Far ahead they scramble ashore, shake the drops from gleaming feathers, crowd together for protection. Then with a cry of alarm the race is on again.

* * *

The three great motors roar and whir and roar again; the little trap door slams; we lurch and bounce; green fields rise at an alarming angle. Then, with the swiftness born of all winged things, we rise and rise and cleave the clouds in swift flight.

L. L.

Livskraften i Sand Religion

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DE FLESTE Mennesker er enige om, at Menneskene er bedre i Stand til at magte det daglige Livs Krav, naar de støtter sig til religiøs Tro. Mange tror ogsaa, at religiøs Tro gør Mænd og Kvinder mere paalidelige, troværdige og trofaste baade som Arbejdsgivere og som Arbejdere. Den overbeviste Kristne betragter sin Religion som en Livsbetingelse. Menneskenes Historie er i Sandhed præget af de Kristnes sande og praktiske Tro paa Gud.

I Krig og i Fred, i Forretning og i Industri, i det politiske og det private Liv, i filantropiske og opdragende Foretagender, i Hjemmet og uden for det, har mange berømte Ledere, saavel som Mænd og Kvinder i mere enkle Livsstillinger, tilidsfuldt søgt Hjælp hos Gud, saa vidt, som de var blevet oplært til at stole paa Ham. Nogle af dem, der har opøvet en fast Tro paa Gud, har fra den guddommelige Kilde øst haandgribelig Hjælp under meget store Kriser eller for dagligt Behov. Hos mange har det imidlertid været blind Tro, og ofte har den eneste Trøst, man har erfaret, været, at man har oplevet en Følelse af Tilfredsstillelse ved, at en eller anden bestemt Vanskelighed havde været Genstand for Bønner. Og indtil nu har Bønner ofte været sammenblandet med en stor Del materielle og ene og alene menneskelige Fornuftslutninger. Man henvender sig undertiden til Gud, som man vilde raadføre sig med et Menneske, ved først at forsøge at underrette Ham om sit Behov, og derefter anmode Ham om at yde sin Hjælp. En saadan Fremgangsmaade maa nødvendigvis være svag og usikker og som Følge deraf mangle Virkekraft.

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Christian Science, har ydet Menneskeheden en uvurderlig Tjeneste ved fra et aandeligt Standpunkt at belyse Hensigten med Bøn, og ved at aabenbare den virkningsfulde Fremgangsmaade. I det vidunderligt hjælpsomme Kapitel, der hedder "Bøn" (S. 3) i Lærebogen i Christian Science, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, skriver hun, idet hun viser det utilstrækkelige ved den almindelige Maade at bede paa: "Hvor tomme er dog vore Begreber om Guddommen! Teoretisk indrømmer vi, at Gud er god, almægtig, allestedsnærværende, uendelig, og derpaa forsøger vi at belære dette uendelige Sind"; samt paa Side 7: "Selvtilfreds at ytre sine brændende Følelser skaber aldrig en Kristen. Gud paavirkes ikke af Mennesket. Det 'guddommelige Øre' er ikke en Hørenerve. Det er det althørende og alt-vidende Sind, som altid ved alt, hvad Mennesket behøver, og som forsyner det".

Kristus Jesus erkendte sin aandelige Enhed med sin og vor Fader, og hans milde, trøsterige Ord: "Eders Fader ved, at I have disse Ting nødig", hvormed de forudgaaende Citater er i nøje Overensstemmelse, bør altid fremelskes ærbødigt og virkningsfuldt. Da Menneskeheden for Tiden synes at være stærkt nedtrykt, er dens Behov saa meget mere: at vende sig til Aand for at faa sine Problemer løst. Som det fortælles i det tolvte Kapitel i Lukas Evangelium, var det, da Mesteren formanede sine Disciple til ikke at nære bekymrede Tanker for materielle Fornødenheder, saasom Føde og Klæder, men snarere at søge Guds Rige, at han gav det forud nævnte Løfte. Og er hans Ord ikke lige saa levende i Dag, som da de blev udtalt? Med hvilken herlig Fortrøstning kan vi da ikke gaa til Faderen med vore Byrder, da vi ved, at vi derved skal faa dem løftet; eller snarere—i den Kristen videnskabelige Betydning—at det vil blive aabenbaret for os, at vi i Sandhed er fri for Byrder, da Gud ikke paalagde os dem. Ømt tilføjede vor store Vej-Viser: "Frygt ikke, du lille Hjord! thi det var eders Fader velbehageligt at give eder Riget". Naturligvis vil Faderen, som altid er omhyggelig i Sin gode Omsorg for Sine Børn, ikke lade dem gaa til Grunde. Denne Overbevisning kan ikke andet end indprente Tro og Mod i vore Tanker.

Kun naar Bønnen paa sine Vinger svinger sig ind i Aandens Rige, mister de materielle Anliggender deres tilsyneladende betydningsfulde Plads i den menneskelige Bevidsthed. Efterhaanden som den levende Fortrøstning øger sin Flugt, vil Helbredelsen følge. I *Retrospection and Introspection* af Mrs. Eddy (S. 66) finder vi følgende Erklæring: "Christian Science [Kristen Videnskab] giver Livskraft til Religionen, som ikke længere er begravet i Materialitet. Den vækker Menneskene fra en materiel Opfattelse til den aandelige Forstaaelse og videnskabelige Demonstration af Gud". Efter som vi opnaar den aandelige Forstaaelse, hvorved vi kan anvende Guds Hjælp, bliver denne Hjælp bevist ved Demonstration. Det er denne videnskabelige Grundvold, der giver Christian Science sin Livskraft.

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Vitality of True Religion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST people agree that men are better able to cope with the demands of daily living when leaning on religious faith. It is also believed by many that religious faith will make men and women more reliable, trustworthy, and faithful as employers or employees. The convinced Christian, however, regards his religion as vital. Human history, indeed, has been impressed by Christians' genuine and practical faith in God.

In peace and war, in business and industry, in political and private life, in philanthropic and educational undertakings, in the home and outside of it, many famous leaders, as well as men and women in the plainer walks of life, have turned in confidence to God for support, as far as they had been taught to rely on Him. Some who have exercised a firm faith in God have drawn from the divine source actual help in extreme crises or daily exigencies. With many, however, faith has been blind, and oftentimes the only solace experienced has been a feeling of satisfaction that any given difficulty has been made the subject of prayer. And to this day prayer is often intermixed with a great deal of material and merely human reasoning. God is sometimes approached much as one would consult a fellow being, by first attempting to inform Him of the need, and then beseeching Him to lend His aid. Such procedure must needs be weak and uncertain, and consequently lacking in efficacy.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has rendered mankind an inestimable service by illumining from a spiritual standpoint the purpose of prayer and by revealing the effectual method. In that wonderfully helpful chapter entitled "Prayer" in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in showing the inadequateness of the general mode of prayer, she writes (p. 3): "How empty are our conceptions of Deity! We admit theoretically that God is good, omnipotent, omnipresent, infinite, and then we try to give information to this infinite Mind;" and on page 7: "A self-satisfied ventilation of fervent sentiments never makes a Christian. God is not influenced by man. The 'divine ear' is not an auditory nerve. It is the all-hearing and all-knowing Mind, to whom each need of man is always known and by whom it will be supplied."

Christ Jesus realized his spiritual unity with his Father and our Father; and his sweetly comforting words, "Your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things," with which the preceding quotations are closely in accord, should ever be reverently and effectively cherished. Since today, according to material evidence, mankind seems sorely oppressed, its need is all the greater to turn to Spirit for a solution of its problems. As recorded in the twelfth chapter of Luke's Gospel, it was while admonishing his disciples to take no anxious thought about material requirements, such as food and raiment, but rather to seek the kingdom of God, that the Master made the foregoing promise. And are not his words as vital today as when they were uttered? With what sweet confidence then may we turn to the Father with our burdens, knowing that thereby we shall find them lifted; or rather, in the Christianly scientific sense, that we shall have revealed to us our true freedom from burdens, since God did not impose them upon us. Tenderly our great Way-shower added, "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." Naturally, the Father who is ever solicitous in His good care for His children will not let them perish. This conviction cannot fail to inculcate upon our thoughts faith and courage.

Only as prayer wings its way into the realm of Spirit do material concerns lose their seemingly important place in human consciousness. As vital confidence speeds its flight, healing results. In "Retrospection and Introspection" we find the following statement by Mrs. Eddy (p. 66): "Christian Science gives vitality to religion, which is no longer buried in materiality. It raises men from a material sense into the spiritual understanding and scientific demonstration of God." As spiritual understanding is acquired by which the help of God becomes available, this help is demonstrably proved. It is this scientific basis which gives the religion of Christian Science its vitality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

Leigh Hunt's Estimate of Dante

Dante was a very great poet, a man of the strongest passions, a claimant of unbounded powers to lead and enlighten the world; and he lived in a semi-barbarous age, as favourable to the intensity of his imagination as it was otherwise to the rest of his pretensions. Party zeal, and the fluctuations of moral and critical opinion, have at different periods overrated and depreciated his memory; and if, in the following attempt to form its just estimate, I have found myself compelled, in some important respects, to differ with preceding writers, and to protest in particular against his being regarded as a proper teacher on any one point, poetry excepted, and as far as all such genius and energy cannot in some degree help being, I have not been the less sensible of the wonderful nature of that genius, while acting within the circle to which it belongs. . . .

The manners and general appearance of Dante have been minutely recorded, and are in striking agreement with his character. Boccaccio and other novelists are the chief relaters; and their accounts will be received accordingly with the greater or less trust, as the reader considers them probable; but the author of the *Decameron* personally knew some of his friends and relations, and he intermingles his least favourable reports with expressions of undoubted reverence. The poet was of middle height, of slow and serious deportment, had a long dark visage, large piercing eyes, large jaws, an aquiline nose, a projecting underlip, and thick curling hair—an aspect announcing determination and melancholy. There is a sketch of his countenance, in his younger days, from the immature but sweet pencil of Giotto; and it is a refreshment to look at it. . . .

Compared with Homer and Shakespeare, his very intensity seems only superior to theirs from an excess of the morbid; and he is inferior to both in other sovereign qualities of poetry—to the one, in giving you the healthiest general impression of nature itself—to Shakespeare, in boundless universality—to most great poets, in thorough harmony and delightfulness. He wanted (generally speaking) the music of a happy and a happy-making disposition. Homer, from his large vital bosom, breathes like a broad fresh air over the world, amidst alternate storm and sunshine, making you aware that there is rough work to be faced, but also activity and beauty to be enjoyed. The feeling of health and strength is predominant. . . .

All that Dante said or did has its interest for us in spite of his errors, because he was an earnest and suffering man and a great genius; but his fame must ever continue to lie where his greatest blame does, in his principal work. He was a gratuitous logician, a preposterous politician, a cruel theologian; but his wonderful imagination, and (considering the bitterness that was in him) still more wonderful sweetness, have gone into the hearts of his fellow-creatures, and will remain there in spite of the moral and religious absurdities with which they are mingled, and of the inability which the best-natured readers feel to associate his entire memory, as a poet, with their usual personal delight in a poet and his name.—LEIGH HUNT, in "Stories From the Italian Poets."

Swimmer at Dawn

At dawn in the still pink bay I saw
A swimmer swimming alone;
Lifting arms cast a rhythmic shadow
Dark as a hard green stone.

The bay was flat and neat as a table
Spread with a rose silk cloth:
Only the sky foamed, swirled, and paled
In pink and silver froth.

I saw the swimmer swim on alone
Further and further away
On the whitening tide, to a period point
In the whitening page of day.

ELIZABETH BOHM.

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With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

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Freedom

Know ye why the Cypress tree as Freedom's tree is known?
Know ye why the Lily fair as Freedom's flower is shown?
Hundred arms the Cypress has, yet never plunder seeks;
With ten well-developed tongues the Lily never speaks!

—From "Songs and Sayings of Omar Khayyam," translated by FREDERICK BODENSTEDT.

Austin Victor Over Vines In Davis Cup Play

Perry Defeats Allison Also in Straight Sets on French Courts

AUTEUIL, France, July 21 (AP)—Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, 26-year-old British tennis star, handed the American Davis Cup forces a terrific jolt today by trouncing H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States champion, in straight sets in the first singles match of the Davis Cup intersone competition in the Roland Garros Stadium. The scores were 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., with the issue squarely upon his shoulders, took the court in the second singles match with Frederick J. Perry, No. 1 British player, with the sun beating down fiercely, but could not prevail, losing in straight sets, 6—1, 7—5, 6—4, to the Englishman, to give Great Britain a 2-to-0 lead in the series.

Austin, the second ranking player of the British team and considered the "weak" link in the singles, outplayed Vines from start to finish in one of the biggest tennis upsets of recent years. He pounded the American's backhand to pieces in the first two sets, during which he broke through Vines's service five out of seven times, and had sufficient reserve to beat back his rival's last, desperate attempt to stem the tide in the third set.

Vines Baffled by Austin

Vines never looked like a champion after winning the first game of the first set. He was wild, he double-faulted frequently and seemed altogether baffled by the Briton's splendid control and keen tactics. Once he found Vines uncertain, Austin never relaxed the pressure.

Austin played almost flawless tennis in handing Vines one of the worst defeats of his entire career. The Californian looked like an untrained youngster against the slightly built, blond British youngster, who affects tennis "shorts' and has a well-rounded even if sometimes fragile game.

Today Austin looked more like a champion than at any time in his career since he was England's "boy wonder" eight years ago. He attacked Vines' backhand from the outset, and, when the American retaliated, he soon took command. It looked almost as though Vines was playing into Austin's hands by such tactics.

After finding he could not penetrate Austin's backhand, Vines' confidence appeared shattered and his whole game fell off. When he applied the full power of his strokes, he lacked control, and, when he softened his game, the results were equally uneffective. On top of this, Vines' usually dominating service proved his weakest point. It was broken seven out of 12 times in the three sets by Austin.

Austin Wins Toss

Allison won the toss but lost his service at love in the first game. Perry took the second game on his own delivery. The Briton began rushing the net but Allison passed him to take the third game, despite two double faults. But Perry ran up a 3—1 lead in games.

Allison lost his service in the fifth game. Excellently placed drives gave Perry the sixth and he polished off the set with another service "break," outguessing Allison with shots to the latter's deep backhand.

Allison braced to pierce Perry's service at the start of the second set but lost a struggle in the second game. Again the American broke through service, driving beautifully from the baseline, and then came through in the fourth game for a 3—1 lead. Allison had the range beautifully in this game and scored with an ace for the final point.

The next three games went on service, Perry scoring with scintillating shots at the net in the fifth game, Allison doing likewise in the next and the Briton following up his forcing shots effectively in the seventh. Then Perry put on the pressure in the all-important eighth game, broke Allison's service and suared the score at 4-all.

Both Are Cautious

Both started the ninth game cautiously, with Allison taking the lead, but Perry pounded out the deciding points. Allison then put a lot of "stuff" on his service and pulled out his service after a terrific series of exchanges. Games went to deuce eight times and Perry twice had set point before the Texan won the game and made it 5—all.

As the coatless spectators applauded, Perry again took the lead by winning the eleventh game and then broke through Allison's service for the set at 7—5.

The prancing Englishman, although somewhat subdued by the heat, jumped off to a 2—0 lead in the third set, forcing Allison's backhand into errors. Continuing his aggressive tactics, Perry won the third game and led, 4—1, after Allison made his service good in the fourth. Perry indulged in some by-play as he took the fifth game, bouncing the ball playfully on his racquet as he smiled at the gallery.

Allison seized an opportunity to rally, made his own service good and then broke through Perry in the seventh game. The crowd roared as the American drew level at 4—all, taking his own service at love. Perry was still playing confidently, however, and after winning on his service, won a deuce battle in the tenth game to decide the set, 6—4, and end the match.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	57	36	.620
Minneapolis	53	44	.546
St. Paul	52	47	.525
Indianapolis	48	45	.516
Toledo	47	49	.490
Louisville	45	50	.474
Milwaukee	39	52	.429
Kansas City	40	59	.404

Results July 20

Indianapolis 9, Minneapolis 8.
Louisville 7, St. Paul 3.

Kaye Don Places Second

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Kaye Don, internationally famed as a speed-boat pilot and racing motorist, took second place to Count Czaykowski at Brooklands track here recently in a race for the Empire Trophy of the British Racing Drivers' Club. He averaged 121.47 miles per hour for the course of 125 miles.

Oxford-Cambridge Athletes Win In Montreal Meeting

MONTREAL, July 21 (AP)—The combined Oxford-Cambridge track team, beaten in three previous meets in North America, wound up its tour with a 6-to-5 victory over a picked Montreal squad here last night.

Jack E. Lovelock of Oxford, who smashed the world's record for the mile when he beat W. R. "Bill" Bonthron at Princeton last Saturday in 4m. 7.6s., again failed by a wide margin to break the Canadian record of 4m. 14s.

Lovelock, who was clocked in 4m. 17.4s. at Hamilton, Ont., the previous night, won his specialty again last night, but his time was 4m. 34s. W. S. Karran of Cambridge was second and T. Lord of Montreal third.

Individual honors fell to Jim Worall, rangy Montreal hurdler, who equaled the Canadian record of 15.2s. for the 120-yard high hurdles and then was clocked in 25s. for the 220-yard low hurdles. This bettered the listed Canadian mark of 25.8s., but fell short of the mark of 24.4s. set up at Hamilton Wednesday night by Art Ravensdale of Coburg, Ont. Worrall beat I. S. Ivanovic of Cambridge in both races.

Cyril J. Mabey, stocky Oxford distance ace, ran all opposition into the ground in the two miles and was clocked in 9m. 29.6s. This compared with the listed Canadian record of 9m. 33.4s., but failed to beat the 9m. 24.1s. performance Mabey turned in at Hamilton.

F. Simpson of Montreal won the 100-yard dash in 10s.; E. L. Davis, Cambridge, the 220 in 22.2s. John G. Barnes, Oxford, the 440, in 50s.; Phil Edwards of McGill, the 880 in 1m. 56.8s.; Julius Byles, Oxford, the 16-pound shotput with a toss of 42ft. 9in. K. S. Duncan, Oxford, the broad jump with a leap of 21ft. 2¼in., and Montreal the 440-yard relay in 45s.

Lieut. J. D. Matheson College Chess Winner

Intercollegiate Chess Championship Standing

Player and College	Points Won	Lost
J. D. Matheson, West Point	4½	1½
Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago	7½	3½
N. D. Beckhardt, C. C. N. Y.	7	3
W. E. Lamb Jr., California	7	3
M. C. Stark, Harvard	6½	3½
H. D. Cutler, New York	6½	3½
E. M. Borsodi, Yale	4	6
Seymour Osher, Illinois	4	5
J. J. Naviski, Maine	3½	6½
M. E. Valk, Wisconsin	3½	6½
Robert W. Wilson, Hillsdale	2	8
R. E. Carlson, Northwestern	0	10

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 21—When the only man who had a chance to overtake him lost yesterday, Lieut. John D. Matheson '33 of the United States Military Academy at West Point, automatically won the world's fair intercollegiate chess championship yesterday. Award of the title and medal will be given him tonight at the dinner at the Administration Building of a Century of Progress.

The deciding game was played between Vladimir Grigorieff of the University of Chicago and Harold D. Cutler of New York University. The former stood in second place when this eleventh round contest opened, but his challenge of the West Point expert fell short. When Cutler won, Grigorieff was retired to a group of five, who have yet to settle who will prove the runner-up.

Willis E. Lamb Jr. of the University of California was the winner of the open rapid transit tournament, held last night, with 11 in the competition. He scored 9-1, his only loss being to H. Helms, who tied with M. C. Stark of Harvard at 8-2. Seymour Osher of Illinois was fourth with 7½-2½.

About 500 Amateurs Have Entered U. S. Golf

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Approximately 500 players, including virtually every leading simon-pure in the land, have entered the United States amateur golf championship, to be decided at the Kenwood Country Club, Cincinnati, starting Sept. 11.

Thirty-six-hole qualifying rounds in 22 districts Aug. 8 will cut the starting field at Cincinnati to 150, including C. Ross Somerville, Canadian holder of the title, who is exempt from the qualifying test.

Other leading entrants include Johnny Goodman of Omaha, American open champion; Francis DeS. Ouimet of Boston and Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago, former winners of the title; Walter B. Emery of University of Oklahoma, 1933 intercollegiate champion; Johnny Fischer, George T. Dunlap Jr., Jack Westland, Gus Moreland, Don K. Moe and Dr. Oscar F. Willing.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	50	35	.588
Chicago	50	40	.556
Pittsburgh	48	39	.552
St. Louis	45	42	.517
Boston	44	44	.500
Philadelphia	37	49	.430
Brooklyn	36	48	.429
Cincinnati	38	51	.427

Results July 20

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	5	x	10	14	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	11	2

Batteries—Tinning and Hartnett; Holley, Pickrel, Liska and Davis. Losing pitcher—Holley. Umpires—Stark and Rigler. Time—2h.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	8	9	3
New York	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	6	12	2

Batteries—Swift, Meine and Grace; Parmelee, Luque and Mancuso. Winning pitcher—Meine. Losing pitcher—Luque. Umpires—Moran, Reardon and Barr. Time —2h. 14m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—	3	7	1
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	2	7	0

Batteries—Frankhouse, Brandt and Hogan; Haines and Wilson. Winning pitcher —Frankhouse. Umpires—Klem and Pfirman. Time—1h. 48m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	6	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	5	0

Batteries—Benton and Lombardi; Carroll and Lopez. Umpires—Quigley, Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—1h. 39m.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	63	40	.606
Birmingham	55	48	.534
New Orleans	54	46	.540
Nashville	52	47	.525
Chattanooga	52	50	.510
Atlanta	47	53	.470
Knoxville	44	53	.454
Little Rock	38	65	.354

Results July 20

Memphis 3, Birmingham 2.
Chattanooga 6, Knoxville 3.
New Orleans 6, Little Rock 4.
New Orleans 7, Little Rock 6.

Lenore Kight Of Homestead Wins Two Titles

Takes 100-Meter and One-Mile Freestyle Swimming Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WANTAGH, N. Y., July 21—Lenore Kight, of the Carnegie Library Club, of Homestead, Penna., made her bid for the freestyle honors hitherto monopolized by Helene E. Madison, in effective style yesterday, when the United States women's senior outdoor swimming and diving championships of the Amateur Athletic Union were commenced on the Zachs Bay course of the Jones Beach State Park. In the morning she qualified, and in the afternoon, won the 100-meter freestyle swim, hitherto held by Miss Madison, and then captured the mile swim, a new event, with equal ease, though both times were not as fast as the Seattle girl has accomplished.

The third event, the springboard dive, was again won by Katherine Rawls, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., competing unattached, in impressive style, with the Olympic champion, Dorothy Poynton, second.

The increasing popularity of swimming races was demonstrated when the stands which surround the outdoor pool were filled, in addition to the thousands who watched the races from the free sections.

Miss Kight encountered a strong field in the final of the 100-meter race, with Lisa Lindstrom and Helen Hendry, of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, as well as many from other sections of the country, among the finalists. Los Angeles captured second place, with Olive Hatch Voight, while a newcomer, Alice Bridges, of Whitinsville, was third. The time was slow, 1m. 10.8s., more than 4s. behind the record.

Miss Rawls made a runaway of the springboard dive, leading in both the five compulsory dives and the five individual selections. Miss Poynton, as expected, was second, but third place was close, with Mrs. Gersin, the former Madeline Karson, and the nine-year-old sensation from Miami Beach, Fla., Mary Hoerger, contesting the position. Mrs. Gersin, gaining a considerable lead in the fixed dives, managed to take the place, by a margin of less than one point. The summary:

Women's National A. A. U. Swimming Championships

100-Meter Freestyle—Won by Lenore Kight, Carnegie Library Club, Homestead, Penna.; Olive Hatch Voight, Los Angeles A. C., second; Alice Bridges, Whitin C. A., third. Time—1m. 10.8s.

One-Mile Swim Freestyle—Won by Lenore Kight, Carnegie Library Club; Susan Robertson, New York W. S. A., second; Irene Pirie, Toronto, Canada, third. Time —24m. 53.8s.

Springboard Dive—Won by Katherine Rawls, unattached, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. (132.44 points); Dorothy Poynton, Los Angeles A. C., second (126.64 points); Madeline K:rson Gersin, Dragon Club, Brooklyn, third (120.83 points).

Polo Changes Made Favor Young Players

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21—Important changes in favor of the younger players of the game of the United States Polo Association handicaps, to take effect at the close of the present tournaments, were announced yesterday after a prolonged meeting of the handicap committee, of which J. Watson Webb is chairman.

Among the higher handicap men, Stewart B. Iglehart of Meadow Brook is advanced into the small group of eight goal players, alongside of Winston F. C. Guest, Earle A. S. Hopping and Eric C. Pedley. But to balance this, Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., one of the group, is dropped to seven, while two more younger players, James P. Mills and Raymond Guest, are advanced to that handicap.

To F. Skiddy von Stade Jr., goes the honor of a double advance, from 2 to 4, while Thomas B. Glynn is also a two promotion, from 1 to 3, and Coolidge Chapin, from 0 to 2.

Others to advance include Ivor Balding, John R. Fell Jr., Raymond C. Firestone, all 4 to 5, Philip Iglehart, 5 to 6, while Stephen. Sanford and Malcolm Stevenson are relegated to lower ranks, 6 to 5.

Will Rogers, the motion picture actor, receives the honor of his first handicap, 1.

Tourists Beat Staffordshire

STOKE-ON-TRENT, Eng., July 21 (Canadian Press)—The touring West Indies cricket team defeated Staffordshire by nine wickets in a two-day game concluded last night. The tourists rest for their second test match against a formidable all-England team, opening at Manchester Saturday. Scores were Staffordshire 122 and 99, West Indies 168 and 55 for one wicket. Learie Constantine, West Indian star, who has joined the team for the test match, took a total of eleven wickets for an average of less than seven runs apiece. Achong got four Staffordshire second-innings wickets for less than eight runs each.

New Champion Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLANDOME, L. I., July 21—There is sure to be a new woman golf champion of New York State this year as Peggy Wattles of Buffalo, the 1932 champion, was eliminated in the quarterfinal round at the Plandome Golf Club yesterday by Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf & Country Club, 1 up. Helen L. Hicks of the new women's record of 72 for the course in the qualifying round, won her quarter-final match yesterday by defeating Mrs. Richard Clemson of the Orange County Country Club, 3 and 2. This is the fourth successive year that Miss Hicks has won a place in the semifinals.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	66	43	.606
Hollywood	63	44	.589
Portland	63	45	.583
Los Angeles	61	46	.570
Oakland	51	55	.481
Missions	48	64	.418
Seattle	39	68	.371
San Francisco	41	67	.380

Results July 20

Portland 9, Missions 2.
Oakland 8, Los Angeles 6.
Hollywood 5, Seattle 3.
San Francisco 3, Sacramento 2.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	62	41	.602
Rochester	60	42	.588
Toronto	56	45	.554
Baltimore	53	53	.500
Montreal	50	53	.486
Albany	47	56	.456
Buffalo	46	56	.442
Jersey City	36	63	.367

Results July 20

Jersey City 5, Baltimore 4.
Montreal 9, Buffalo 8.
Albany 7, Newark 6.

All of Seeded Players Reach Round of Eight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., July 21—The singles in the invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club on their grass courts here, were brought up to the quarterfinals yesterday, with all eight of the seeded players still surviving. All matches played were won in straight sets, and Sidney B. Wood Jr., seeded second, did not play at all, receiving a default by the abdication of Harold Valentine of the home club. Several of the sets, however, required extra games before the favorites came through.

The doubles were begun, with Francis X. Shields and Eugene H. McCauliff, and R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin, the two leading teams, having hard battles before they won their first-round matches. The summary:

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club Invitation Tennis Tournament

Singles—Second Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr, New York, defeated Harold Valentine, Brooklyn, by default.

Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., defeated Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, 7—5, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Edward W. Burns, Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—1.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Frederick Roll, Glenside, Penna., 6—4, 6—2.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Kendall Cram, Nashville, 6—3, 7—5.

Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, 6—3, 6—2.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Albert Law, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Karl F. Kamrath, Austin, Texas, defeated E. Ralph Martin, Brooklyn, 7—5, 6—3.

Doubles—First Round

Shields and McCauliff defeated John S. Millen and John Myers, 11—13, 6—3, 6—2.

Buxby and Bertram A. Welters, defeated Cram and Casper H. Hannes, 5—7, 6—4, 8—6.

Hall and Elmer Griffin defeated Roll and John F. Ray, 6—2, 6—2.

Bell and Mangin defeated Burns and Lindley W. Tiers Jr., 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Bruneau and Martin defeated Donald Wallace and Lemoine Reuser, 9—11, 9—7, 8—6.

Americans Capture Four First Places

STOCKHOLM, July 21 (AP) — Ralph H. Metcalfe, United States National Intercollegiate and A. A. U. sprint champion, smashed the Swedish record for 200 meters yesterday, winning the opening event of the second day of competition between an all-star American team and the pick of 11 nations in 21.2s. The former record was 21.9s.

Ivan W. Fuqua, Indiana quarter-miler who won the 440 meters as the Americans captured four out of five first places Wednesday, tried his hand at the shorter distance and finished second. He was timed in 21.9s., equaling the old record. Kivitis of Lithuania was third.

Glenn V. Cunningham, Kansas flier, shattered the Swedish record for 800 meters as he decisively defeated Erik Ny of Sweden in 1m., 50.6s. Ny, clocked in 1m., 52.3s., also shaved five-tenths of a second off the Swedish standard.

George P. Spitz Jr., of New York, cleared 6ft. 5⅛in. to win the high jump from Bergstrom of Sweden and placed fourth in the broad jump at 21ft., 11 1-128in. This event was won by the Hungarian, Balogh, who cleared 22ft., 8 41-64in. Second was Dimza of Lithuania at 22ft., 6 39-64in., and third was Hoffman of Czechoslovakia at 22ft., 3 51-64in.

John G. Anderson, former Cornell ace and Olympic discus champion, placed third in his specialty, which was won by his American teammate, Henri J. Laborde of Stanford. Laborde's winning toss was 158ft. 8 99-128in. H. Anderson of Sweden was second at 157ft. 5-16in., and John Anderson third at 153ft. 10in.

Joseph P. McCluskey of New York faded in the stretch and could place no better than fourth in the 3000-meter run, won by N. Ekiof of Sweden in 8m. 34.4s.

Ekiof, a 29-year-old long-distance runner, who placed fourth in the 1928 Olympic steeplechase, won by 3 2-10s. from E. Pettersson. A. Pettersson, another Swedish entry, finished third, with McCluskey fourth in 8m. 42.8s.

Mrs. Moody in New York Ready for More Tennis

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., six times Wimbledon champion, seven times queen of her native courts, arrived here yesterday from her latest conquest abroad, still enthusiastic and looking forward both to the Wightman Cup matches and another national championship conquest next month.

Disavowing any plans for retirement, Mrs. Moody said she would wait in New York for the international Wightman Cup matches with England at Forest Hills, Aug. 4 and 5, and the national championships later in the month before returning to California.

"I like to play tennis," she said, "and as long as I feel that way I shall continue playing. Some time the fun will go out of it and then I'll stop. It's too early now to say whether I'll return to England to play at Wimbledon next year. Wimbledon is a long way from California."

Regains Irish Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Eithne Pentony, who won the Irish women's golf championship in 1931 and lost it in 1932, regained the title at the Royal County Down Club recently. In the 36-hole final match she defeated Fanny Blake by 3 and 1. Miss Pentony was 3 up at the end of the first 18 holes. Following her victory, Miss Pentony was selected by the Ladies' Golf Union to tour in South Africa with a team that will sail from England Sept. 26. Others of the party are Enid Wilson, British women's open champion; Diana Fishwick, holder of the English "close" title, and Molly Courjay. Miss D. Chambers, a former champion, will accompany the side as captain and manager.

Scottish Marksmen Win

BISLEY, England, July 21 (Canadian Press)—A great team of marksmen from Scotland yesterday won the coveted Mackinson Challenge Cup, one of the two important team trophies of the imperial meeting of the National Rifle Association. Scotland broke the record for the cup event established in 1896, scoring 1120 points out of a possible 1200 to take it away from England. England finished second with 1110 and Canada came third with 1086. Teams from Wales, India and Ireland finished in that order.

London Crew Wins French Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—An eight-oar crew from the London Rowing Club, England, won the President Albert Lebrun Cup in the international regatta at Suresnes, near here, recently. The representatives of Paris were second, two lengths behind, and an eight from Yugoslavia was third. In a four-oar race for women over 1000 meters, La Ruche Sportive, France, defeated the Weybridge Club of England by a length and a half.

Miss Babcock In Essex C. C. Tennis Final

Alice Marble and Josephine Cruickshank Reach Title Round in Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 21—Carolin Babcock reached the final round in women's singles in the Essex Country Club's invitation lawn tennis championships when she overtook the last of the Eastern threats, Sarah H. Palfrey, at 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, in a semifinal-round match here yesterday. The other semifinal between Alice I. Marble, winner at Longwood last Saturday, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, both Californians, remains to be played.

A break through service in the first game and the winning of her own in order with brilliant play, gave Miss Palfrey such an advantage in the first set against Miss Babcock that the Bay State girl appeared set to reach her first final of the 1933 season.

The Easterner let down her attack and went on the defensive at the start of the second set, which she invariably does when in the lead, and dropped the first game on four consecutive errors. The Californian, who ranks third in the United States tennis list, appeared encouraged at this stage of the game and attacked so relentlessly that before long the match was deadlocked.

Miss Babcock displayed a still sharper game in the deciding set and with pressure won five of her services and broke through her opponent's delivery twice to win the set and match.

Miss Babcock and Miss Palfrey both earned the same number of points, 21 placements and two service aces, but the Los Angeles girl had only 44 errors on the score card against 65 for the Brookline player.

Miss Marble and Miss Cruickshank defeated another California team to enter the doubles final when they won an easy 6—2, 6—0 victory over Dr. Esther Bartosh and Elizabeth Deike, both among the first 10 in the Southern California ranking list.

Play in the mixed doubles reached the semifinal round with only three of the seeded teams advancing. Jane Sharp and N. D. Hooe upset the seeding when they defeated Mrs. De Lloyd Thompson, J. W. Morss, No. 4, at 3—6, 7—5, 6—3. The summary:

Essex Country Club Women's Invitation Lawn Tennis Championships

Singles—Semifinal Round

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, and Elizabeth Deike, Altadena, Calif., 6—2, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Alice I. Marble and Henry R. Guild defeated Cecilia Riegel and Dwight P. Robinson Jr., 7—5, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank and Frederick Bundy defeated Dr. Esther Bartosh and G. C. Weld, 6—4, 6—4.

Katharine Winthrop and G. Colker Caner, defeated Margaret G. Palfrey and Thomas E. Jansen, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Jane Sharp and N. D. Hooe defeated Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson and J. W. Morss, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Old School Teacher Calls On Alessandri

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — A pleasant surprise was sprung upon President Alessandri during the daily hour he devotes to public audiences. A woman, in her eighty-eighth year, was ushered into his room. The secretary gave her name as Señora Martina Latorre and asked if he remembered her.

After a moment the President explained, "Why, it's my old teacher," and strode across the room to greet her. He recognized her as the one who more than half a century ago had taught him his first letters in a rural school at Bajo de la Greda, a hamlet near the southern market town of Curicó.

Señor Martina told her pupil of bygone years that she had fulfilled her last desire by visiting him at the presidential palace. She said that it was comparatively easy for her to remember "Arturito" because he was distinguished for the lamentable condition of his copybooks—"nothing but mistakes and blots," she added. But, she continued, speaking direct to the President:

"If your copybooks were soiled, you took great pains to learn and possessed a brave heart. Many who made fewer mistakes than you lost heart and ambition. You persevered and succeeded."

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	54	32	.628
Washington	54	32	.628
Philadelphia	45	43	.517
Chicago	43	44	.494
Detroit	43	46	.483
Cleveland	43	47	.478
Boston	36	50	.419
St. Louis	34	50	.386

Results July 20

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	7	0
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1	3	4

Batteries—Harder and Pytlak; Gomez, Ruffing and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Gomez. Umpires—Van Grafian, Hildebrand and Owens. Time—1h. 53m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	4	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	4	0

Batteries—Bridges and Harworth; Crowder, Burke and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—McGowan, Summers and Ormsby. Time—1h. 33m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—	6	10	0
St. Louis	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	5	10	1

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Stiles and Shea. Umpires—Dinneen and Geisel. Time—3h. 2m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	x	—	5	6	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	5	0

Batteries—Pipgras and Ferrell; Durham, Faber and Berry. Losing pitcher—Durham. Umpires—Kolls and Moriarty. Time—1h. 38m.

Woods Triumphs Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASSEN, Holland — Stanley Woods, the famous Irish motorcyclist, who recently won the British senior and junior Tourist Trophy races in the Isle of Man, was equally successful in the Dutch Tourist Trophy races on the Drente circuit here. Woods was victorious in both the 350 c.c. class and the class for 500 c.c. machines. The 350 c.c. race was won by an English rider, E. A. Mellors.

What Will Workers Do With Their New Hours?

(Continued from Page 1)

I've always wanted to build for it in the backyard."

"That's you, all right," put in Chet, who is a boss tanner. "You'll be turning out more gadgets for the wife and kids in that shop in one day than you turn out over at the plant in five. But no work in the lucky leisure for mine. I'm simply going to wheel in enough stones to square up my rear retaining wall and fill in for a garden that will make you—"

"No work!" shouted the other three in derision, and then Mac, a railway-car repairer, was teased into the fourth confession.

He'll Need the Time

"Well, I'm wiping up you simple-minded checker-players for virtually the last time right now," finally he let out. "My leisure and my brains are going in for the heavy intellectual. I'm hiring somebody to teach me what I've wanted time to learn ever since I was an apprentice. I tell you I'm going to play chess."

With themselves aside, these four average fellows among solid workers did their best to give a slant on what the men they know are going to do to click with the clock when, after 30 to 40 hours, their shops agree to call it a week. Until the snow flies, many a youthful worker is going to hit out Friday evening for beach or woods camp and stay there until Sunday evening, or even until Monday morning.

Older men with wives and children are going to load them into flivvers and begin a series of Saturday and Saturday and Sunday sight-seeing trips such as not even the most hopeful proprietor of a wayside hot-dog stand ever dreamed. Statewide geography is simply going to be swallowed alive. This, it develops, is what workers' wives have long wanted to come to pass.

There will be so much new gardening that the professional truck gardener may have to arrange a truce. Workers who, half ashamed, have always loved flowers will, unashamed, be passionately growing them. The resting and reading already being planned threatens a heavy pressure on the rocking chair factories and the fiction foundries. And now the wide-awake worker is going to discover just what home study and correspondence schools can really do for his standing in his trade.

Time to Mow the Lawn

Now is to dawn, the day of the dormant desire; ancient yearnings will bud and blossom in countless unsuspected ways. Electrical workers will dazzle themselves playing with problems in the still unknown field of electricity. The making of radio sets will now take leading rank as a domestic industry.

But even all this wholesome detail was of course only skirting the main issue. So we grasped the big question by the ethics. Lem and Bill and Chet and Mac are perfectly honest citizens and I posed above their wrecked checker game a question that had all four of them perspiring as they snatched for an answer. Economically, leisure was going to prove a good thing for the worker, but morally, I insisted on knowing, would it prove an asset or a liability?.

"Overtime never hurt any good worker," Lem declared, "but honestly I just can't be so sure about over-leisure."

"It isn't at all like a fellow merely being out of work," Bill appraised. "In such a case he's probably too worried to be interested in anything very devilish, but when he's drawing full time and has a lot of time off—well, maybe he's just got to do a little self-stiffening if he's to stand as straight as before."

"Many a time I've saved a guy that was wabbling by piling on the work," said Chet, the tanyard boss; "but few I'd try to save by piling on the leisure."

Idleness Begets Mischief

So, as surely as work and wages go together, leisure companions with danger. Labor is just now all smiles, but it senses the true situation. We are creatures of habit. Nick habit suddenly and perhaps you'll nick the man.

Since the social whole has seen fit to thrust leisure on the worker for its own economic deliverance—and not at all because it wanted to please the worker by handing him one of his favorite phantasies—the social whole has got to stand by and be ready and willing to lend a swift and certain hand.

If a nine- or ten-hour-a-day worker goes to floundering when suddenly rationed down to five or six hours of work he has got to be cared for with patience and affection until he has remodeled himself to fit his new habits like a good citizen. The social whole must be prepared to witness some rather serious slumping in places. It must be prepared to accept minor lapses and really give the worker whom it has brought to this trial of fiber a shoulder on which to lean until he can get his feet.

"And of course," Mac, the car repairer, finally voiced the thing the five of us had been avoiding, "it's going to paint a gloomy picture if the new leisure and the new liquor go stepping off arm in arm."

There it was in front of us at last, the biggest challenge to the social whole. No amount of propaganda can blot out what used to happen when the worker had only Saturday night to do his flirting with John Barleycorn. What may be expected when and if the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed and the worker has countless idle hours to face the unpromising condition?

Polishing Up the Bar

The saloon, it seems, threatens to come back to a people too forgetful or too young to know what a pig-pen the workers' saloon used to be. And the new worker leisure may be something to make the saloon man feel that his real business opportunity never dawned until now.

In the dear old pre-prohibition daze what actually impelled the average worker to the saloon was a sense of inferiority No such term had been coined then, but it was what is today flippantly spoken of as an inferiority complex. In the workers' saloon the worker met men among whom he could strut as an equal.

There he drew in the false courage that might enable him to throw out even a weak chest. There he could dream himself for a little while the man he would like to be. Prohibition missed its biggest opportunity when it failed to make a mighty effort to understand what it was the saloon had really meant to the worker and somehow to replace it, in certain aspects, in his life. So again the saloon threatens, beckons, impends.

The social whole must face the true devilishness of the fact that booze and the new leisure come in together. High-sounding societies may indeed do something in the way of dangling cultural opportunities in the worker's new path; but unless these opportunities are clothed in humanness and exude the things that give a guy the salty sense of equality, then the corner booze joint expanding as not before under whatever new coat of paint, is likely to become to countless sons of the new leisure their clubhouse and lodge room, their study hall and steady hangout, their gadget shop and game room, their gardening and their golf. Yes, the canny booze merchant is right now regarding the new leisure as the prospective silent partner in his firm.

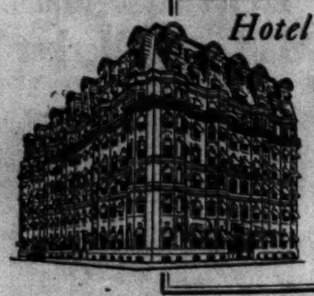
Alabama Mail Carrier Travels 234,000 Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Mr. Walter B. Wharton, rural letter carrier from the Millport Post Office, has rounded out 25

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Greater Boston



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Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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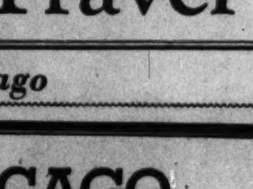

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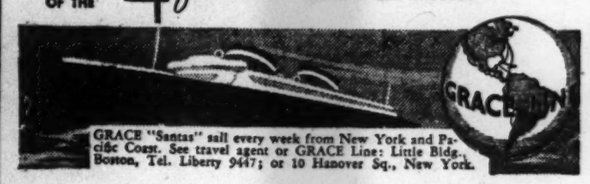

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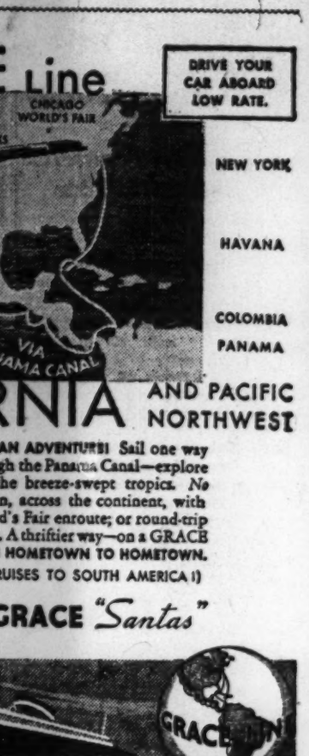

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DENVER, COLO.

Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Decline Sharply In Late Trading Today

Heavy Selling Transforms Early Gains to Wide Losses

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—After slowing down to a rather peaceful jog around noon today, the stock market again plunged downward in a wild selling rush which transformed early gains of 1 to around 3 points into losses of 4 to 12 or more. The resumption of the slump apparently could not be attributed to any especial news.

Principal losers included Allied Chemical, American Telephone, United States Steel, New York Central, General Motors, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, International Business Machines, Celanese, American Can, National Distillers and Westinghouse.

Transfers approximated 9,000,000 shares.

The opening was fast, with large blocks of shares changing hands at small gains or losses. Short covering, reinforced by "bargain hunters" soon brought an upturn of 1 to 3 or more points in many of the recently depressed leaders and some of the alcohols got back as much as 8 before retracing their steps.

The tape sped merrily for a while and then there was a slowing down. While the grain markets were closed at Chicago, to enable commission houses to dig out from under a mountain of work, Winnipeg wheat opened higher. It dropped back a little later but held fairly steady. Cotton improved. The dollar reacted sharply in foreign exchange markets, then rallied. Bonds weer a trifle heavy.

There was a moderate let-down in some wholesale markets, one trade survey found, but considerable improvement was seen in retail operations. In some lines the flow of orders was said to be quickening instead of diminishing, with buyers being pressed to action by the broadening sweep of generally advancing prices.

Bonds Are Lower

Still wobbly from yesterday's selling, the bond market moved generally lower today.

Declines, moderate for the most part, were rather uniform in all categories of loans. An exception was the British 5½s, issues which were again in steady demand, rising fractionally.

United States Government securities showed narrow changes. The heaviest losers were among some of the rail and communication issues. Nickel Plate 4½s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, International Telephone 4½s and debenture 5s, Erie 5s and Alleghany 5s were in this class. St. Paul 5s, however, moved against the trend and advanced.

Treasury Seeks Bids On $80,000,000 Bills

WASHINGTON, July 21—The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that tenders are invited for treasury bills to the amount of $80,000,000, or thereabouts. They will be 91 day bills and will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 o'clock p. m., E. S. T., on Monday, July 24, 1933. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The treasury bills will be dated July 26, 1933, and will mature on Oct. 25, 1933, and on the maturity date the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of $1000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000, and $1,000,000 (maturity value).

Shawinigan Water Has 12 P. C. Power Output Gain

An increase of 12 per cent in the power output of The Shawinigan Water & Power Company for the first six months of this year over the corresponding period of 1932 is reported by Julian C. Smith, vice-president and managing director. The total amount generated and sold for the six months aggregated 1,819,646,003 k. w. h., compared with 1,623,344,248 k. w. h. for the like period last year.

"This increase is largely due to the fact that greater amounts of secondary power were sold during this period," said Mr. Smith. "There has also been a slight improvement in the primary power load."

Gross revenue for the six months totaled $5,987,743, compared with $6,442,652 for the first half of 1932, and net operating revenue was $3,279,728, compared with $3,676,970. Surplus before depreciation and income tax amounted to $1,223,330 compared with $1,670,573.

Rise in Production Of Bituminous Coal

WASHINGTON, July 21—National Coal Associate estimates, from incomplete car loading reports from railroads, bituminous coal production in United States for the week ended July 15 at about 6,950,000 net tons. Production for the corresponding week of 1932, 4,155,080 tons; of 1931, 6,855,000 tons.

Report of Bureau of Mines shows production of 6,570,000 tons for the week ended July 1 and 5,538,000 for week ended July 8.

Royal Dutch Dividend

NEW YORK, July 21—The Chase National Bank announces it has received a dividend of six guilders on each 100 guilders par value Royal Dutch Company ordinary stock on account of dividend for 1933. The equivalent thereof is $1.07½ on each New York share, payable Aug. 14 to stock of record July 31, subject to excise tax deduction.

Today's Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

2:'55 p. m. Prices

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 21	Last July 20
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	17000	10¼	8	8	9¾
71	39	3	Adams Exp pf	191	80	66¾	67	70
21⅝	8	1	*Adams Millis	2600	9½	8¾	9	19½
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	900	8¾	7¾	7¾	9¼
9¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	900	6½	5	5	6½
11¾	7½	.60	Affiliated Prod	1500	8¼	6	6	8½
103¼	47½	3	A-V Reduction	6400	89½	81¼	81¼	86
4	1½	..	Airway Elec App	1100	2¾	2	2	2¾
31	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	116000	28¾	25	25	27
8¼	⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	24300	5¾	3⅝	4	5½
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1000	15	13	13	14¾
21	1½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	13	13	13	..
36	8	..	Alleghany Steel	100	23¾	23½	23½	22
135	70¾	6	Allied Chem	16000	122¾	110¼	110¼	121½
123¾	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	122½	122½	122½	..
28⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	12500	19¼	17½	17½	18⅝
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	500	18¾	17¼	17¼	17½
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	1600	7⅝	6¾	6¾	8¼
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	34	30	30	35½
41¾	18½	2	Amerada	8000	36¾	35	35	37
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	3500	27¼	24½	24½	27½
23½	8	..	Am Bank Note	3500	23¾	18	18	22
49½	5¾	3	Am Bank Note pf	240	45½	44	44	..
18¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	18000	13	9¼	8¼	11½
58	23¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	200	46	48	48	48
42½	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	3100	33	30	30	34
97½	49¼	4	Am Can	22800	88¼	80	80	87½
134	112	7	Am Can pf	200	132	132	132	132
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	13000	29	25	25	26
39¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	200	48	40	40	51
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	600	47¼	35¼	35½	47
6¼	2	..	Am Colortype	200	4½	4½	4½	..
89¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	47500	44½	32	32	41⅛
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	600	4	3½	3½	4
19¾	3½	..	Am & For Pow	46500	14½	10	10	14⅞
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1500	26½	25	25	23
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	600	19½	19	19	20¾
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	3700	15⅝	14	14	15
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	2800	11¾	9¾	9¾	11
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	44	40¾	40¾	50
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	9500	12	8½	9	12
15¼	4¼	..	Am International	10500	10¾	9¼	9¼	10½
39½	5¾	..	Am Locomotive	3900	27¼	23¼	23½	27½
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	48	49	49	..
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	300	4½	4½	4½	4⅞
5¼	¾	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
23⅝	3½	..	Am Metal	13000	19⅜	15	15	18¾
73	60	..	Am Metal 6%	300	70	68¾	68¾	..
30½	17	1½	Am News	80	26	23	23	26
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	32100	15½	11¼	12	14⅜
41⅞	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	36⅜	30¾	36⅜	37¼
35	8	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1000	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	36
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	50000	16⅝	13½	13½	15⅝
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	37000	21⅜	14	14	21¼
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	1500	37⅝	35½	35½	38¼
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	300	5½	5½	5½	6
4½	1	..	Am Ship & Com	7200	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	400	35½	25	25	25
42½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	36000	36¼	30	30	34⅝
85	31¼	..	Am Smelt & R p	200	80½	80½	80½	81
27	4¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	7000	20¼	18½	18½	19½
85	37⅝	..	Am Steel F pf	100	77½	77½	77½	82
47⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	200	41	40	40	44
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	3000	58	56	56	63¼
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
134⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	46080	124½	115	115	123¼
37⅛	10	..	Am Type F pf	320	30¼	28	28	33
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	12500	34⅞	32	32	32
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	3300	29½	26	26	27½
80	35	6	Am Wat Ipf	200	70	70	70	..
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	7500	12¾	11½	11½	12⅜
61⅞	22¾	..	Am Woolen pf	2500	52	46¼	46¼	52¼
4½	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
13¾	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	200	10	9	9	11½
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4020	8½	6½	6½	6⅝
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	150000	19	16	16	18⅝
39¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	15000	25¾	18⅝	18⅝	24
14½	2⅝	..	Andes Copper	100	10	10	10	10
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	2500	26	25	25	26½
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	300	85	84	84	85
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	44000	5¾	4	4	6½
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	20000	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	15000	71	62	62	69¾
7	1½	..	Arnold Constable	1900	5½	4	4	5
5¼	¾	..	Asso ApparelInd	700	3⅝	2¾	2¾	3½
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	2500	14⅜	13⅛	13⅛	15½
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	45	45	45	59½
10¼	3⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	14000	70	65⅞	65⅞	69
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	800	71	69	69	71⅝
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	3000	50	49¼	49¼	51
33⅞	4½	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	25	25	25	..
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	16000	25½	22	22	25½
39½	9	..	Atlas Powder	1400	30	24½	24½	30
81½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	79½	79½	79½	79½
10½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	1000	10	9½	9½	9½
9¼	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	2000	6¾	6	6	6¾
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	74000	12½	8½	8½	12⅛

—B—

17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	37700	12¾	9⅞	9⅞	11½
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	700	44½	44½	44½	50
37⅜	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	37000	30	26	26	30⅛
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1300	29⅞	28½	28½	30
40	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	35¼	34	34	35
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	21500	8⅜	7	7	8⅜
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	2900	22	18½	18½	20⅛
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	4900	8½	7½	7½	8½
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	21000	16⅞	13½	13⅝	15⅝
31½	9	..	Best & Co	2000	25½	24	24	25
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	34500	38¼	28⅛	28⅛	35⅜
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1500	68½	62¼	62¼	69
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	5400	16½	14¼	14⅜	14½
54⅜	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	6400	42¼	38½	38½	41
23⅜	18	1.60†	Bordtn	13000	34½	32¼	32¼	..
21⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	4400	16½	14	14	..
4½	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	3	2½	2½	..
14⅝	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	28000	11	8	8	..
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	18500	36½	32⅝	32⅝	..
83½	64	.6	Brooklyn M T pf	700	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	..
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	7¾	6¾	6¾	..
59	33¾	.6	Brooklyn Q pf	200	57½	57½	57½	..
68½	63½	.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1500	81¾	80	80	..
52¾	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	49½	49	49	..
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	3700	11	8	8	10¼
4¼	½	..	Bruns Terminal	3100	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1900	9	7⅞	8	8
19⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	2500	13¼	10	10	10¾
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	10100	6	5⅛	5⅛	6
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	20⅞	22	22	..
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	3400	3⅞	3⅜	3½	..
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	2700	9½	8	8	8
3	⅛	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	2	2	2	2
3¾	1	..	Burns Bros B	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
2½	⅛	..	Burns Bros B cts	200	2	2	2	..
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	180	8	7¼	8	9
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	18200	18	14⅝	14⅝	17¼
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	1000	5	4	4	5
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1800	3	2¾	2¾	3½
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	200	2	1¾	1¾	2
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	4¼	3½	3½	4⅛
43¼	8½	..	Byers	18400	34¼	21	21	34

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	2300	28	22	23½	27
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z& L	2300	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	1400	10	9½	9½	11⅛
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	5900	7⅜	5⅞	5⅞	7
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	30000	28	24½	21½	25¼
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	45700	17½	15	15	16⅜
35⅞	14	..	Cannon Mills	2500	31	30	31	31
19⅜	4½	..	Capital Admin	500	9¾	9	9	9¾
103⅛	30½	..	Case Thresh	37100	79	77	78	78
35½	25⅛	..	Capital Admin pf	50	30	29⅞	29⅞	30
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	110	81⅛	79	79	83⅞
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	14500	22	18½	18½	19
3¾	⅛	..	Celotex vtc	200	2½	2¼	2¼	2¾
58⅞	4⅛	..	Celanese Corp	40400	37¼	23	23	37
5⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	200	4¼	3¾	3¾	4½
11⅜	2	..	Celotex Co pf	1000	9¾	9	9	10
41	14	1¼	Central Aguirre	3000	33⅝	32⅜	32⅝	32
11⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	2100	10	7½	7½	10
42⅞	5⅜	..	Cerro de Pasco	38900	33½	24⅝	24⅝	32
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	1300	5½	4⅝	4⅝	5½
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	5800	45	37⅝	37⅝	43¾
48	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	38200	44¼	38¾	38¾	43½
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	6	6	6	6
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	7500	5⅛	4¼	4¼	5½
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	8300	12¼	8½	8½	11
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	39000	10½	8	8¼	9¼
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	74900	15⅝	11	11½	14
16	14	..	Chi & N'Western	20400	11¾	8	8¼	12
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	500	22½	19½	19½	20
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	10400	11½	8½	8½	10⅜
25½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1000	18⅝	17	17	19
19½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	3700	6¾	4	4	7
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	1400	12¾	12	12	13
22⅜	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	12⅞	12½	12⅞	13¼
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	7800	26½	21¼	21¼	25½
10½	2	..	Childs Company	1100	7½	7	7	7½
39⅜	7¾	..	Chrysler	194600	35½	29	29	33
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	2900	20¾	18	18	20⅝
72	45	6½	City Ice & P pf	20	70	69¾	70	70
3⅝	⅛	..	City Stores	5800	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	170	5½	5½	5½	..
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	120	11½	11¼	11¼	11½
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	1200	32	30	30	31¾
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	7300	18⅜	15½	15½	18⅜
21	3	..	Collins & Aikman	4500	16½	14⅜	14⅜	16¼
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	5800	12⅞	7¼	7¼	12
54	16	8	Colo F & I pf	10	45	45	45	46½
30	10	4	Colo & So 2pf	10	30	30	30	..
28½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	76100	23¼	19¾	19¾	22⅛
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	400	81	81	81	81
24½	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	2000	19⅛	19	19	20¼
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	7300	58¼	49	49	58
15½	4	..	Comm Credit	7800	13⅜	11¼	12	12⅝
36½	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	74¼	74¼	74¼	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	11600	38	28⅝	29	34½
71⅜	64	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	92	92	92	96
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	252000	31¼	24⅞	25½	28
6½	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	63900	4	3	3	4⅛
60½	21	6	Comwith A& 6pf	700	50	44⅜	44⅜	50
11	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
27¾	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	17000	22⅜	17	18	22⅜
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	1100	4⅜	3¾	3⅞	4⅜
14¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	1100	4⅜	3⅜	3¾	4⅜
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	2000	10⅜	9	9	10½
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	42000	58½	52	52	58
99	82	5	Consol Gas pf	400	93	93	93	94
6½	1⅛	..	Consol Laundries	900	3⅞	3½	3½	4
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	74700	12	8¾	8¾	12¼
10⅜	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1300	7⅜	6	6	6⅞
3¼	⅛	..	Consol Textile	16000	2	1⅜	1⅜	2
10¼	1½	..	Container A	3300	7¼	5½	5½	7
4½	⅛	..	Container B	1100	3¼	3	3	3¼
18½	3	..	Cont Baking A	5700	12⅜	9¼	9½	11
3½	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	7000	2¼	2	2	2¼
65	36	4	Cont Baking pf	800	61	58	58	60⅝
65⅝	35½	2	Cont Can	7900	61	58½	58½	58¼
17⅝	5½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1800	12½	11½	11½	14
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	2800	30½	30	30	31½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	12300	2½	2	2	2½
19½	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	37100	15¼	13½	13¾	14⅛
83⅝	45⅝	2	Corn Products	6100	77⅞	74¼	76½	78
135	117½	..	Corn Prod pf	10	135¼	135¼	135¼	..
7½	3⅝	..	Coty	3200	8	5	5	6¼
39	½23	2†	Cream of Wheat	5700	31	26	26½	28
14¾	2½	..	Crosley Radio	1400	8½	7½	8	8
65	14½	..	Crown Cork & S	12900	45¾	37½	37½	42½
32½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	37¼	36	36	37
8¼	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	8900	6⅛	4½	4⅝	5⅞
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	2300	30	26	26	30
60⅜	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	54	53	53	58
4¾	½	..	Cuba Co	2500	2½	1½	1½	2½
11½	1¾	..	Cuban Am Sug	6800	7¾	6½	6¾	8
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	45	45	45	50
50½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	1600	51¼	43	43	45
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	1600	22¼	18¾	18½	20
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	400	58	52	52	55½
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	38700	3½	2½	2½	3½
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8300	5¾	4¾	4¾	8
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	200	18	1	18	18½

—D—

8¾	1⅜	..	Davega St	700	6⅝	6½	6½	7
49	30	..	Deere & Co	28700	34	32¾	33	34
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	6500	76½	74½	74½	76½
46	35⅛	..	Del Lack & W	8300	33⅝	28	28	35½
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	80	80	80	85
31	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	27	27	27	30¼
39½	17½	1	Diamond Match	3000	34	32½	32½	33
13⅞	12	1	†Dome Mines	49400	33½	28½	28¾	32½
26⅜	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	21¾	21	21	22
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	10500	13⅜	12½	12¾	14⅜
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	12½	12½	12½	15
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	64000	75⅞	70	70	73⅛
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	100	112½	113½	113½	113
28⅜	9½	1	Duplan Silk	1100	22½	20¾	20¾	22¾

—E—

10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	2500	7	6¼	6½	6⅝
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	4700	80¾	69	69	80¼
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	40	120¼	120¼	120¾	..
16	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	5900	13	12	12	13
3	⅛	..	Eitingon Schild	7400	3⅜	3½	3½	3¼
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	100	16	16	16	15¾
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	33500	21¾	16¾	16¾	21¼
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	12000	6¾	4¼	4¼	6¼
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	8900	3½	2¾	2¾	2¼
15⅞	3¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	29800	11⅞	8	8	11⅛
39½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	500	23	22	22	26
15¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	900	21	19	19	20½
84	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	45½	42	42	44¾
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	1000	1⅞	1¾	1¾	2
4	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	1100	2½	2½	2½	2½
63⅞	38	3	Endicott Johnson	200	57	56⅞	56⅞	55½
47	15¼	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	36	36	36	..
50⅞	15	5½	Engineers Pub ww	100	40	40	40	..
13⅝	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	1800	11¼	10½	10¼	11½
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	17400	23½	21	21	22⅞
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	6500	25½	24⅝	24⅝	25
23¼	2¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	700	15¼	15	15	..
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	2100	8¾	8	8½	7
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	1300	⅝	⅝	⅝	9½
11⅛	10	¼	ExchangeBuffet	10	10	10	10	..

—F—

2	1	..	Fairbanks Morse	700	9	9	9	8¾
42	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
11⅜	3	..	Fed Motor Typ	1400	8½	7¼	7¼	6
4⅞	⅜	..

Financial: News and Comment

Commodity Rise Reaches Highest Point Since 1920

Dun & Bradstreet Index Soars Under Momentum of Business Upturn

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21—Prices of some of the basic commodities reached new tops this week, with the volume of trading in many of the markets the largest in years, reports Dun & Bradstreet.

The unprecedented buying wave carried the advances in the Dun & Bradstreet tabulation of wholesale commodity prices to 82, as compared with 80 a week ago, and 33 for the corresponding week in 1932.

This not only is the highest point touched in the current movement, during which advances have outnumbered the declines for 15 consecutive weeks, but is the largest number that has appeared in the records as far back as 1920. The most spectacular gains were in grains, flour, cotton, wool, rubber, hides and silver.

Most of the commodities are being pushed higher by the further expansion of general business, the progress made in the approval of trade codes, the higher corporate earnings, and the rapid appreciation of security values, according to the report.

Foodstuffs Very Strong

In the foodstuffs division, advances outnumbered the declines in the ratio of 5 to 1, weakness being confined to butter, eggs, hops and mess pork. For all of the grains, substantial gains were recorded, the widest increases being made by rye and barley. The former now is more than double last year's comparative price, while the latter is nearly three times higher than it was in July, 1932.

Wheat is bringing nearly three times the price of last summer. All contracts for corn, rye and barley established new highs for the season, the sharp advance in barley being partly due to the reduction in the crop estimate to about half that of last year.

While flour prices now are above all previous high records of the season, buying was least active, as most consumers had put in large stocks during the two weeks prior to the imposition of the processing tax.

This week's increase has placed both raw and refined sugar above last year's level, with the heaviest increase shown by the latter. The remainder of the 24 advances in this group was furnished by dried beans, dried fruits, hogs, lard, spices and potatoes.

Building materials continue to show more strength, Portland cement now being included in the items which have entered new high ground in the last week.

The placing in operation of the cotton textile code had an immediate effect on prices, and eight of the 10 cotton goods items were pushed ahead.

On the whole, the wool market is unusually strong, as the quantity of free wool outside of the Farm Credit Administration mortgage holdings has been reduced to an insignificant amount. The latter, doubtless, will be cleaned up entirely during the next week or two, if buying in the West should continue as heavy as recently.

Metal List Higher

Strength is spreading throughout the metal list, this week's upward revisions including wire nails and barb wire, as well as foundry coke.

Rubber now has attained the best position occupied in two years, with a huge turnover accompanying the advance. In addition to the liberal buying of the factories at Akron, a stronger demand is emanating from the eastern mills for all descriptions. Even boots and shoes are moving at better prices.

Some of the activity in the rubber market was the result of the repeated reports that Great Britain and Holland were near an agreement to curtail production, and the publication of the monthly statement showing that crude rubber consumption in the United States during June reached the highest total on record, amounting to 51,326 long tons.

Prudential Investors

Prudential Investors, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, a liquidating value, taking investments at market quotations as of June 30, of $183.81 a share for the $6 preferred stock and $7.98 a share for the common. This compares with $147.43 a share for the preferred and $4.52 for the common at the end of 1932.

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Living Costs Increase By 1 Per Cent in June

By the Associated Press

New York, July 21

THE National Industrial Conference Board reported yesterday that wage-earners' living costs rose 1.0 per cent between May and June, compared with an advance of 0.8 per cent in May. They were 5.7 per cent lower than in June of last year, however, and 26.6 lower than in June, 1929.

Taking the dollar of 1923 as 100 cents, the board found the purchasing value of the dollar last June was 137.4 cents, compared with 138.7 cents in May.

Prices at Wholesale Jump by 2½ P. C. in Week

WASHINGTON, July 21 — An extraordinary increase of 2½ per cent in wholesale prices during the week ending July 15 is reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Its index number now stands at 68.9 as compared with 67.2 for the week ending July 8. These index numbers are derived from price quotations of 784 commodities, weighed according to the importance of each commodity and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.

The accompanying statement shows the index numbers of groups of commodities for the weeks ending June 17, 24, and July 1, 8 and 15, 1933.

	June 24	July 1	July 8	July 15
All commodities ..	65.1	66.3	67.2	68.9
Farm products	53.2	56.9	58.5	61.1
Foods	61.4	62.6	62.9	65.9
Hides and leather products	83.5	83.3	83.7	85.4
Textile products ..	61.5	62.3	64.1	66.5
Fuel and lighting	63.6	64.3	65.7	65.7
Metals and metal products	78.9	79.2	79.9	80.6
Building materials	74.2	75.9	77.0	78.8
Chemicals & drugs	73.6	73.5	73.0	72.9
H'furnishing goods	72.8	73.2	73.6	74.0
Miscellaneous	61.1	62.1	62.9	63.5

Utilities Burdened By Increased Taxes

The July bulletin issued by the Northern States Power Company says:

"Our tax future is disturbing. In 1916 total company taxes were $326,708; in 1932 they were $3,528,743. In other words, our taxes increased 11 fold while our revenue increased only 5¼ times.

"Congress has shifted the 3 per cent federal tax on residence and commercial electricity from the customer to the company. This becomes effective Sept. 1, next, and will add approximately $500,000 per annum to our expenses.

"A new federal tax of 1-10 of 1 per cent of net worth of corporations will add at least $127,735 and the new Minnesota income tax will call for $161,276 more. The Minnesota state tax rate on real and personal property has been increased and new forms of taxes in North Dakota and South Dakota will add further to the burden. A fair estimate of the total increase is approximately $925,000."

Texas Gulf Sulphur Earns 57c a Share

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, Inc., reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net income of $1,437,861 after depriciation and federal taxes, but before depletion, equivalent to 57 cents a share on 2,540,000 shares of no-par stock. This compares with $976,704 or 38 cents a share in preceding quarter and $1,384,423 or 54 cents a share in June quarter of the previous year.

For the six months ended June 30, 1933, net income was $2,414,565 before depletion, equal to 95 cents a share, compared with $3,106,958 or $1.22 a share in the first half of 1932.

During the last quarter, the company increased its reserves for depreciation and accrued federal taxes, by $119,593 making total of these reserves $13,715,218 on June 30, last.

Bondholders Forming Protective Committee

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Organization of a protective committee for Missouri Pacific Railroad Company first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds has been announced. John W. Stedman, vice-president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, is the chairman.

The committee is soliciting deposits of all series of the bonds. Its formation follows the filing of a petition under the recently enacted Bankruptcy Act by the railroad, declaring its inability to meet its maturing debts and its desire to effect a plan for reorganization.

More Paid on R. F. C. Loan

WASHINGTON, July 21—The Pennsylvania Railroad has paid an additional $4,000,000 toward its $37,500,000 R. F. C. loan, which leaves a balance of only $3,000,000 unpaid.

Proven Income

DURING past years hundreds of Monitor readers have invested sums varying from $100 to $10,000 in SILVER STATE Income Certificates. They have had full protection of principal, and uninterrupted income.

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Explain Shakeout In Marts as Due To Speculation

Experts Quoted on Two-Day Slump—Losses 'Colossal,' New York Reports

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Here is how New York financial writers explain the two-day slump of stock and commodity prices:

New York Herald-Tribune: "Three days ago banks tightened the lines on speculative credit, giving a push to the pyramided price structure. Distilling stocks, a favorite with 1933 speculators, were the first to respond by moving downward.

"The vulnerable technical position of all the markets, honeycombed with weak speculative accounts, accelerated the slump in values.

"The foreign factor of great psychological influence on the side of the decline was the sudden great strength of the dollar against sterling, brought about by the British conversion offer made to holders of 5½ per cent dollar bonds issued here in 1917. A great section of Wall Street looked upon this offer as an adroit maneuver by Great Britain to bring sterling rates down in terms of dollars, the recent advance in sterling having become a sore point with British exporters.

"Sentiment was treated to another cold dash of water in the form of a warning issued by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, industrial recovery administrator, that a domestic crisis impends within 60 days unless wages are quickly boosted throughout industry to bring purchasing power up to the level of presently elevated prices. Wall Street also took notice of the fact that labor circles are getting restless in the face of advanced price levels and that numerous small strikes are being called."

A Gambling Spree

The New York American: "The plain fact is that the public had engaged in a gambling spree which weeks ago had exceeded reasonableness. The whisky collapse produced a major shock to the markets, since it undoubtedly disturbed not only sentiment but actually weakened many speculative accounts.

"In commodities the situation had become as dangerous as in stocks, for the public was engaging in a mad gambling orgy which was bound sooner or later to bring violent repercussions.

"The public losses in the markets are probably colossal."

The New York Times: "Whatever may have been the immediate cause of the 'shake-out,' it was agreed yesterday that the reaction was long overdue. The reason commonly assigned was that a pyramided speculative structure that was weak at the base had been built up over a period of three or four months and that a series of 'margin calls' had frightened timid traders. At any rate, the first crack in the market uncovered a great many stop-loss orders. There was the familiar progression from there on. The usual penalty for speculative overextension had to be paid."

The Times also said, "Most brokers believed last night that the decline had corrected the overbought condition which had prevailed for more than a week and were inclined to look for more normal trading."

"Trader" in the Daily News: "Unrestrained speculation was dealt another body blow.

"While the primary reason for the break was the crash in wet stocks which undermined sentiment, Wall Street considered the attitude of the Administration on the future of business as more important. Admission of an impending crisis, unless wages were raised to meet the upturn in commodities, was considered extremely bad news. There was also considerable uneasiness over suggestions made in Washington that price swings in securities and grains be limited during a single session."

Closing the Market

Wall Street continued to view the swift and sweeping decline of this week as a logical adjustment of a top-heavy bull market. The spring and summer advance, it was pointed out, had been violent and uninterrupted and the appearance of a crack was hardly surprising to many traders. There was a disposition to consider this break in the light of what had gone before—a strong advance followed by a strong reaction.

Clerical operations in brokerage houses were badly jammed as a result of the big markets of Wednesday and Thursday, especially yesterday when 8,122,500 shares changed hands, the largest volume since May 5, 1930.

Whether the tangle would prove so severe that a holiday would be needed to unravel the bookkeeping was not evident, but it was suggested in some quarters that a respite, such as was being given today in the Chicago and Kansas City grain markets, might be needed if volume continued heavy. During the violent swings of late 1929 the stock exchange took several holidays, either halting operations completely or reducing the number of trading hours.

Banking circles here have felt that a market break was long overdue, and have pointed out that a readjustment was inevitable. They have shared the reported view of some Washington officials that a spanking of speculators would do no harm, provided a decline did not get out of hand.

Many banks early this week began to tighten their collateral loan requirements as a means of controlling the speculative mania which had assumed 1929 proportions. So far as is known, there has been no action by the Federal Reserve System toward curtailing market enthusiasms, local commercial banks having applied the brakes on their own initiative.

[News and comment on the commodity market break will be found on page 1.]

Federal Restrictions May Put Gold Industry Out of Business

Mining Men Say That Fixed Price of Metal With Rising Costs Unfair to Domestic Producers—Want Participation in World Market

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Gold stands unique as the one American commodity which has failed to share in the price rise of recent months.

The United States is the third largest producer of gold in the world, but the American gold miner, with his market rigidly restricted by the new gold laws, has only one customer, Uncle Sam. Moreover, this customer still pays in ordinary currency at the legal rate of $20.67 per ounce, or some 30 per cent below the world price quoted in London.

The eventual establishment of a free gold market in America—which would result in a higher price for the yellow metal—is being urged in certain quarters in Wall Street.

Free Gold Market

A free gold market would mean that the Government would have to pay a premium on domestic gold. This would create a situation, it is said, which would be manifestly unfair to citizens who have obeyed the gold laws of the country and turned in their gold.

Moreover, if a free gold market were confined to a strictly domestic basis, there would probably be little advantage to the American producer, bankers explain, inasmuch as he would be prohibited from enjoying the full advantage of the higher world quotation.

The London market—the only free market presently operating in the world—quotes a current price for gold of approximately $30 per ounce.

An Export Possibility

Relief may be accorded the gold mining industry in another way, however, if gold concentrates—namely, unrefined metal, still in some degree of rock formation—are permitted export privileges. The Attorney-General has been asked for an opinion as to whether this would be legal under the Gold Embargo Act.

An affirmative ruling, say students of the question, while not as beneficial as a free market or the lifting of the embargo, would at least permit the American miner to get in contact with the higher price market obtaining abroad.

With gold at a fixed price, maintains J. F. Callbreath, secretary of the American Mining Congress, "and with the anticipated wage level and operating cost increases, the gold industry will be practically driven out of existence," unless there is relief.

The World's Business

Standardization

An essential service that has suffered from the Administration's economy act is the Bureau of Standards. This is one of the nonspectacular services of government. But, like many other nondramatic organs, it has aided the country enormously. Standardization as worked out by the bureau has permitted more comprehensive planning, more prudent investments in raw materials, and easier financing through the reduction of inventories and stocks. The public, too, has benefited. It has obtained better values, prompter deliveries, quicker replacement service, and lower maintenance cost. All this has been achieved by standardization. It seemed at one time that this beneficent work, which has saved the lumber industry alone $200,000,000, was to be abandoned. Now, however, Secretary Daniel C. Roper has arranged for the American Standards Association to take over the work. The association is a federation of 37 national technical societies. It will absorb the following divisions of the bureau: trade standards, specifications, simplified practice, building and plumbing codes, and safety codes. The association has a splendid record, and there need be no fear that standardization work will suffer in its care.

* * *

Government Out of Business

The above is one example of the Government getting out of business at a time when the trend is running so rapidly in the opposite direction.

* * *

The Seller Beware

On this page yesterday there appeared particulars of the first issue of stock by a trust company under the new Securities Act. The new legislation has been the subject of many explanations in this column. Its premier characteristics are publicity about the issuing company and responsibility for the statements in that publicity by the directors of the issuing company. Now comes a report from New York of the first stock issue by an industrial corporation under the new act. The prospectus is called a "New Deal" prospectus. It is altogether different from the old ones. The issue is composed of 300,000 shares of Air Conditioning Industries, Inc., and the underwriter is Harris, Ayers & Co., Inc. The prospectus lists not only what the new money will be spent for, but what it will not be spent for. It tells exactly the disposition of all the "considerations" attached to the marketing of the offering—the percentages going to company, underwriters, retail security dealers; remuneration of officers, directors, and employees; cost of advertising; and legal fees. These particulars by no means exhaust the novelties of this prospectus. One statement reads "there is no group receiving stock or being placed in a position to purchase stock at less than the offering price, except the underwriter, members of the wholesale selling group, and retail dealers." Echoes of the senatorial revelations of lists of favored customers! Those lists are seemingly gone, never to return! The statement that has made Wall Street rub its eyes is this: "The present public offering of common stock is made only to those able and willing to assume the risk, not as an investment, but frankly as a speculation in this new and promising industry." The distinguishing work of New Deal stock selling is apparently to be understatement instead of the overstatement associated with stock selling under the old régime.

* * *

Understatement

This Administration is in tune with this prospectus. It will be celebrated in future for its understatement. The change from its predecessor is remarkable. Senator Jim Watson was one of many members of the old guard who prophesied the return of prosperity within a stipulated number of days. The Democrats are constantly going on record with prognostications of collapse if . . . Why this realism? Perhaps because of the combination of economic responsibility which the Roosevelt Administration has shouldered and a desire to persuade industry to help the Administration from undertaking the police measures which are associated with that responsibility.

* * *

Zephyr Air

Air conditioning is so new that most of the prospectus above is taken up with its definition and explanation. Zephyr Air is the trade name of the equipment, and a year or so ago it was thought of as an industry that would lead us out of the depression, by attracting idle capital out of its funkholes. The automobile performed such a service in 1907. But air conditioning was either not big enough or capital was not brave enough. The new administration had therefore to blast the dollar out of hiding by making it unsafe to hold.

* * *

Gold and Currencies

There is something familiar in the sight of the pound and the dollar hovering in the vicinity of the old rate of $4.86. But it is a familiarity that obscures old relations. They are both paper moneys. They are both adrift from their old gold anchors. But the pound has remained steady in its relation to gold ever since the dollar cut its moorings. It has stayed at 30 per cent below its old gold valuation. To the American, looking from day to day at the changing pound-dollar rate, this may seem strange. He has seen the pound change from $3.50 to $4.86 within six months. It is the dollar, however, that has changed, not the pound; and the sinking spell of the dollar has now carried its depreciation in terms of gold to the same level as that of the pound, namely, 30 per cent.

* * *

Terminology

We say that the dollar is strong when its ratio in pounds drops. We say that the dollar is rising when the ratio in pounds is falling. We say that the dollar is advancing when what we mean is that it is getting cheaper in pounds. And so on. It is becoming quite a mental effort nowadays to see through this exchange terminology. If one tries to see it as it appears in both markets, then the effort becomes acrobatic.

* * *

Silver at London

It is difficult to keep abreast of the money resolutions at the London Conference. Like the Duke of York's men, they have marched up the hill and then down again. The Pittman resolution has undergone several metamorphoses. Now in its new form, as again adopted by a subcommittee on silver, it calls for several necessary measures aiming at the correction of the demonetization and debasement which so greatly depressed the price of the white metal. One is an agreement between the silver producers and silver holders "with a view to mitigating the fluctuations in the price of silver." The chief holder is India. India has a treasury full of surplus silver, the unloading of which on world markets helped to knock the bottom out of silver prices in 1928. Governments must also refrain from debasing new issues of silver coins below eight-tenths pure. Prior to 1920 silver coins in Europe used to be nine-tenths pure, as they still are in the United States. In that year Britain led the way in debasement. The saved silver thus became a competitor of mined silver. But the whole resolution is as vague and as "loopeholey" as the wheat agreement. At least this seems to be the verdict of the drooping market, both in the metal and the shares in silver mining companies.

H. B. H.

Little Surprise Over Closing Of Grain Exchange

Chicago Traders Glad to Rest From Worst Collapse in Years

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—The grain trade drew a long breath and relaxed today as trading was suspended at all the American exchanges to allow rest from the violent sessions which culminated yesterday in the worst price collapse in many years.

Following the action of the Chicago Board of Trade in suspending dealings for the day, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Duluth were quick to fall in line and take a holiday. When trading is resumed there will be limits on daily fluctuations.

The action taken by directors of the Board of Trade late last night caused but little surprise. The reason given for the suspension of trading was that tired employees needed some rest, but veteran observers saw it as a means of checking the frenzy which characterized transactions late yesterday. Then wheat dropped upward of 17 cents, rye 26 and other grains in proportion.

Although it was a holiday in the pits, hundreds of traders circled uneasily around the vast trading floor of the exchange with huge crowds in the gallery watching curiously. The comparative quiet of the trading floor was in strange contrast with the uproar that usually prevails. Brokers' clerks worked many hours checking their records.

A few transactions were taken care of in the cash market, mainly business that had to be cleared on newly arrived shipments.

Traders gathered in knots to talk the situation over, but the shouting and gesticulating was absent. Most of them were glad of the holiday. The tense worried expressions of yesterday gave way to smiles and jokes and the enforced holiday was taken good naturedly.

The Winnipeg market was open as usual, as was Liverpool, and the chief activity of those who "talked shop" was in watching ticker quotations from these market centers.

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Commenting on the suspension of trading in futures on the Chicago and Kansas City grain exchanges, Prime Minister R. B. Bennett of Canada said today: "If President Roosevelt wants to save the world he will close the New York Stock Exchange."

Mathieson Alkali Earnings Increase

The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., reports for the quarter to June 30 net after all charges of $330,842, equal after preferred dividends to 46 cents a share on the 623,308 shares of common stock. With 21 cents a share earned in the first quarter, this makes 67 cents for the half year. A year ago for the second quarter the company earned 20 cents a share on 650,436 common shares and 52 cents for the half year.

E. M. Allen, president, says: "The material improvement in demands for all of our products which appeared at the end of April, has continued increasingly since then, with no signs as yet pointing to a curtailment.

"Your company has recently acquired through purchase the mines, properties and other assets of the Beaver Products Company of Virginia. The property is contiguous to our Saltville, Va., operations, and it is the intention to operate it as the gypsum department of the company."

American Chicle's Net Slightly Off

American Chicle Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $823,386 after all charges and taxes, equal to $1.75 a share on 470,000 shares of common stock. This compares with net a year ago of $951,241 or $1.94 a share on 490,000 shares then outstanding.

For the June quarter net profit of $462,011 was equal to 97 cents a share, compared with net of $516,430, or $1.05 a share in 1932 based on stock outstanding at the close of the respective period.

Balance sheet as of June 30, 1933, shows current assets of $4,655,950, of which cash accounted for $929,220 and marketable securities, $1,297,028 (market value was $1,295,016); current liabilities, $463,366, and working capital $4,202,584. This compares with current asset June 30, 1932, including $1,947,994, cash and marketable securities, of $4,934,524; current liabilities $344,003, and working capital $4,590,521.

Morris Plan Co. Takes Over Gotham Industrial

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21—The Morris Plan Company of New York, largest industrial banking company in the city, announced yesterday that it had acquired the assets of the Gotham Industrial Banking Company, 206 Broadway, and would immediately fully absorb that company's operations. The last financial statements of the two companies listed Gotham assets at $2,587,972 and the Morris Plan Company at $37,378,950.

Officials of the Morris Plan Company said that the main office of Gotham at 206 Broadway would be discontinued after Saturday, July 22, and that customers would, in the future, transact all business at the downtown Morris Plan branch located at 222 Broadway. Owners of the Gotham company's investment certificates were notified their certificates could be cashed in full, at once, plus interest or could be exchanged for Morris Plan certificates.

Holders of Yugoslavia Bonds to Get Payment

By the Associated Press

New York, July 21

HOLDERS of State Mortgage Bank of Yugoslavia secured 7 per cent sinking fund bonds, due April 1, 1957, have been informed that they will receive payment of six semi-annual coupons, due from April 1 last to April, 1935, both inclusive.

Two plans of payment are offered. One provides for payment in "blocked" dinars, the other for payment of 10 per cent of the coupons' face value in American dollars and the balance in 5 per cent sinking fund bonds, due 1956.

Revenues of Gas Industry Not Far From 1932 Results

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21—Revenues of the manufactured and natural gas industry aggregated $55,563,700 for May, 1933, as compared with $59,682,600 for May, 1932, a decline of 6.9 per cent, says Mr. Paul Ryan, chief statistician of the American Gas Association, in an announcement.

The manufactured gas industry reported revenues of $32,204,800 for the month, a drop of 9 per cent from a year ago, while revenues of the natural gas industry totaled $23,358,900 or 3.9 per cent less than for May, 1932.

Sales of manufactured gas reported for May totaled 29,936,700,000 cubic feet, a decline of 6.3 per cent. Natural gas sales for the month amounted to 62,095,400,000 cubic feet, a figure approximately equal to the volume sold during the corresponding month a year ago.

The relatively better showing of the natural gas companies was the result of a pronounced increase in sales to large scale industrial users, says the statement. In May, 1932, sales for this purpose amounted to 8,115,300,000 cubic feet, but in May, 1933, rose to 9,088,500,000 cubic feet, a gain of 12 per cent.

This increase in industrial gas sales was prevalent in most natural gas territories, reflecting the pronounced gains in industrial activity and production registered during the month, Mr. Ryan continued. In New York, sales of natural gas for industrial purposes increased more than 46 per cent, while in Ohio the gain in this class of business was reported to be nearly 27 per cent.

Continental Insurance Assets Show Increase

NEW YORK, July 21—Total assets of Continental Insurance Company as of July 1 were $81,971,644, compared with $64,973,979 on July 1, 1932, and net surplus $34,850,001, compared with $10,254,247.

On July 1, 1933, stocks and bonds owned were valued at $73,717,759, based on valuations approved by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners. On July 1, 1932, stocks and bonds owned were valued at $57,723,099.

Gold Clause In Bond Contracts Given Quietus

Result of British Action in Paying Dollar Bonds in Depreciated Paper

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 21—The decision of the British Government to pay United Kingdom 5½ per cent dollar bonds in depreciated paper dollars is regarded here as marking an end to the practical validity of the "gold" clause in governmental securities.

Britain has coupled the move with an offer to convert the 5½s into sterling 2½s. The inducement is a favorable rate of exchange, dollars being receivable at $3.84, instead of the ruling rates, which are around $4.80.

Two marked opinions greeted British Government action.

On the one hand, it is pointed out that in the legal sense no default had occurred because American Government action had already legalized payment of gold obligations in paper at par Thus, the British are not only taking advantage of the American step, but have also contributed forcefully to that step. In these circumstances they are bound to evoke criticism by countries remaining on the gold standard.

On the other hand, there is a charge that Britain has followed the United States in "dishonoring its bond."

The Financial Times characterizes the step as "ingenious if immoral," and declares that it cannot be excused by the fact that it is based on foreign legislation, "which itself violated the sanctity of contract in an extreme degree."

More temperate view is taken by The Times, which, however, declares that "in these circumstances many will think the Government has missed a fine opportunity to strike a blow for the sanctity of contract, which is being violated too easily today."

It is widely stated that the Government's provision to convert bonds into sterling at figures which offer material compensation to bondholders is a virtual recognition of a nation's moral obligations.

Conversion will remove one of the most difficult situations facing the treasury in that it will eliminate risk to its securities from the heavy fluctuations of the dollar. These fluctuations have been responsible for heavy hedging operations, which have constituted a significant and disturbing factor to the foreign exchange market.

The House of Commons today, by a vote of 131 to 2, adopted a resolution approving the government scheme.

Bread Price Increases

WASHINGTON, July 21—Bread price increases in 32 cities, surveyed by Frederick M. Howe, consumers' counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, were reported to have averaged less than 1 cent a pound, substantially below the maximum found justifiable by increased wheat prices and processing taxes.

Detroit Employment Gains

DETROIT, July 21—Employment index of the industrial department of the Detroit Board of Commerce on July 15 was 62.4, compared with 56.3 on June 15 and 69.6 on July 15, 1932.

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Grain Exchanges Lead in Halting Of Speculation

With Chicago in Van, Curb Is Put on Trading and in Fluctuations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 21—Action taken overnight by Midwest grain exchanges to restrict the wide price fluctuations which are inimical to President Roosevelt's recovery plan, was viewed here as an indication that the exchanges hope to set their own house in order without government interference.

The exchanges have received notice from Washington, that the Administration intends to curb the violent changes in commodity and stock prices resulting from speculation that have skyrocketed prices since July 10 and then tumbled them back in the last two days with shocking suddenness.

Preliminary steps to control speculation on the grain exchanges were taken yesterday by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, at the direction of President Roosevelt, but apparently the Administration is willing to hold off the rest of its corrective measures, if the exchanges will turn their own efforts toward solving the problem.

Reports from Chicago and Kansas City said that the boards of trade of both cities had suspended trade today in grain futures to clear up an overload of trading.

Exchanges Act

The Kansas City board was reported to have limited price fluctuations indefinitely to 8 cents a bushel for wheat in a day and 5 cents for corn, immediately effective. Limits were set by the Chicago board at 8 cents a bushel for wheat, 5 cents for corn, 4 cents for oats, 8 cents for rye and 5 for barley. From Minneapolis and Duluth also came reports of restrictions to continue indefinitely.

Mr. Wallace yesterday restored the requirement that the Department of Agriculture be informed daily of the names of those who have sold large stocks of grains on any of the exchanges. Furthermore, the Secretary of Agriculture warned, if this requirement is not sufficient to end speculation, he might invoke the licensing power granted by the agricultural adjustment act to bring about a more stable price level.

This move affecting only the grain trade was viewed as a possible forerunner of a more comprehensive effort to regulate stock market operations. The President does not want the wide fluctuations now evident in the stock market to endanger his recovery program. Yesterday stock prices dropped all the way from $2 to $23 a share.

Thomas Has Plan

Just what plan the President is considering to control general speculation is not known. A warning to the stock market operators might prove successful, as it evidently has in the case of the grain traders.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma, has proposed that a code might be formulated by the Government for the control of exchanges. Still others suggested that the provision of the Glass Act, which prevents loans for speculative purposes might be effective.

The grain reporting requirements, invoked yesterday by Secretary Wallace, have not been in effect since last October, when they were lifted by Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, then secretary, with the hope of raising prices. At a press conference Mr. Wallace said:

"It is quite conceivable that if the market doesn't settle down after a while we may require regulatory legislation or use the authority conferred by the Agricultural Adjustment Act."

Urging that the New York Stock Exchange adopt a code limiting the amount of loss on any stock during one day, Senator Thomas declared that "If the New York Stock Exchange does not adopt regulations to check speculations engineered by pools, the next step should be to place them under a code the same as industries."

New York Stock Prices Irregular at Opening

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Stocks opened irregularly today. Changes in many of the more prominent issues were limited to less than a dollar. Trading was active and sizeable blocks changed hands.

United States Steel rose 50 cents to $58 on an opening block of 1000 shares. Du Pont jumped $1.87 to $75.37 on a 2000-share transaction. American Telephone eased 62 cents to $123.12. Standard Oil of New Jersey was down 87 cents to $35.12. Pennsylvania Railroad lost 50 cents to $34, the opening block being 2500 shares. American Can dipped $1 to $86.50.

Stocks and commodities went down with a thud yesterday, awakening echoes of the violent crashes that occurred three or four years ago.

The average loss for stocks in a turnover of 8,122,500 shares was $8.20 a share on the basis of the Associated Press-Standard Statistics composite embracing 90 issues. This was the widest crack since June 16, 1930 ,when decline was $9.80 a share. Volume reached a new high since May 5 of the same year and was not far from that day's total or around 8,280,000 shares.

Chicago Board of Trade Limits Grain Fluctuation

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—The worst collapse the speculative grain markets have witnessed in a generation or longer was followed quickly by drastic regulatory action yesterday.

The debacle saw wheat prices falling 17 cents a bushel, rye off 26½ cents, corn almost 15 cents and oats more than 10 cents. At the last the whole market was demoralized. The two-day decline of almost 30 cents a bushel in wheat had wiped out 25 per cent of the values quoted Tuesday.

Directors of the Board of Trade called an emergency meeting at the close of trading and imposed a limit on daily price fluctuations. Wheat was limited to 8 cents, as was rye, corn to 5 cents and oats to 4. This action was duplicated by all the other leading grain exchanges in the country, Minneapolis, Duluth and Kansas City.

Kansas Limits Futures

KANSAS CITY, July 21 (AP)—Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade decided last night to suspend trading in grain futures here today as the aftermath of a plunge of prices in trading. Indefinite restriction of price fluctuations was approved.

Winnipeg Exchange Off

WINNIPEG, July 21 (AP)—Grain prices dropped as much as 9¾ cents for some cereals on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday, in the face of heavy selling, apparently in sympathy with the decline in the Chicago market. Wheat for July delivery closed at 78¼ cents, October at $1, December at 82c and May at 87¼c.

Minneapolis Acts

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 21 (AP)—The Minneapolis Grain Exchange will not trade in future deliveries of grain today, directors of the Chamber of Commerce announced after an emergency meeting today.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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GOODYEAR TIRES
NEW LOW PRICES
BRAM BATTERY & TIRE SERVICE
NEW. NO. 0635 253 WALNUT STREET

WEST NEWTON

C. A. Stimets
1286 WASHINGTON ST. West New. 0380
FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES
FANCY MEATS
Monarch Food Products

NORTHAMPTON

Phone 3-500
For Coal, Coke or Charcoal Fuel, Furnace or Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
12 MAIN STREET

PITTSFIELD

Have you seen
The New 1933 Cabana?
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH ST. MILLER BUILDING

Clearance!
of Spring and Summer
DRESSES
Now Going On!
SAVING PRICES PREVAIL
The WALLACE CO.

Genuine Panamas
2.50 Hats ..... Now $1.25
3.50 Hats ..... Now 1.75
5.00 Hats ..... Now 2.50
10.00 Hats ..... Now 5.00
C. H. CUTTING CO.

A Real Scoop!
Our Exclusive
$1.65 Bacmo Doesk

MASSACHUSETTS

READING
(Continued)

COAL
Finest Quality—Prompt Delivery
Wendell Bancroft & Co.
PHONE 0136 READING

SALEM
Hickey-Freeman Clothes, Stetson Hats
The Style Shop Where Style Shops
Men's and Women's Clothing and Accessories of Quality
Clark & Friend
255 ESSEX STREET SALEM

Naumkeag Trust Co.
GENERAL BANKING and TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
Savings Department and Safe Deposit
217 ESSEX STREET

Stoddard's Auto Repair
Located in HUGHES GARAGE
Kwik Way Value Service
Simplex Ring Service
Phone 223 or 181

SOMERVILLE
D. A. RIX
ROOFER
Slate, Gravel and Asphalt Shingles Applied
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
Metal Gutters and Conductors Repaired and Installed
4 COLLEGE CIRCLE Office Som. 4803
DAVIS SQUARE Residence Lex. 0346-R

CLEERCOAL
Has 20% to 30% More Heat—Less Than a Barrel of Ashes to a Ton. Range Size Suitable for kitchen range and heater. PER TON $12
FUEL OIL
SOMERVILLE FUEL CO., Inc.
36 CHESTNUT STREET Pros. 0351—0339

Full Line of Garden Supplies, Grass Seed, Fertilizers, Bone Meal, Lime, Vigoro, Loma, Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Free Delivery. Open Evenings.
ROSE HARDWARE CO.
MAGOUN SQUARE Pros. 1006-?

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
DAVIS SQUARE UNION SQUARE
WEST SOMERVILLE SOMERVILLE
639 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS.

Parke Snow Inc.
Somerville's Department Store
DAVIS SQ., SOMERVILLE

J. A. Marsh Coal Co
COAL FUEL OIL N E COKE
Call SOM 0319

CHARLES H. COULTER
Operating
Cutter Sq. Service Station and Garage
Everything for the car at prices to fit your purse.
A Complete One-Stop Service
TEL. SOMERSET 0490

POWDER HOUSE MARKET
DINJIAN BROTHERS
Fancy Groceries and Heavy Steer Beef. Fresh Fish, Fruit and Vegetables.
Watch for our weekly specials.
884 BROADWAY Somerset 8478

SPRINGFIELD
Enjoy Refreshing Drinks and Delicious Luncheons in the
COLONIAL TEA ROOM
HALL GALLERIES
Albert Steiger Company
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Get ready for your vacation with a Frederics Permanent Wave 5.00
Shampoo—Finger Wave $1.00
BEAUTY HAVEN
25 HARRISON AVE. Tel. 4-8035

RICH MILK
Natural or Pasteurized
Local Tested Herd
Call A. M. JONES, Ludlow
Phone 405 for trial order
CENTER STREET, LUDLOW, MASS.

TAUNTON
EST. 1874 TEL. 528
H. L. Davis Company
WALL PAPER
Headquarters Since 1874
16 and 18 Trescott St., Taunton

One of New England's Largest and Most Completely Stocked Hardware Stores
PIERCE HARDWARE CO.
TAUNTON
"Everything a Hardware Store Ought to Have"

A. C. Lewis Company Inc.
4 AND 6 TRESCOTT STREET
INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DECORATORS
Wall paper, paints, window shades, glass.
Telephone 3007

"Turn of the Tide Sale"
A last opportunity to buy at old prices.
N. H. SKINNER CO.
TAUNTON, MASS.

The CB&Y REGENT FLOUR
Makes more bread and better bread than most other brands. Our present price is much below the market.
Cobb Bates & Yerxa Company
The Complete Food Store
TAUNTON, MASS.

The FLOWER SHOP
Mrs. Edith Woodward
7-9 TRESCOTT STREET Telephone 1360
Flowers of Beauty for All Occasions
Members Florists Telegraph Delivery Ass'n.

Furniture for the Modern Home
Good furniture in good taste is inexpensive at
Bostock Furniture Co.
10-12 TRESCOTT ST., TAUNTON, MASS.
"YOUR STORE"
(Telephones 3421 and 3422)

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Daily Features

He Preferred to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Cleveland, Ohio

WHEN the school board asked the custodian of one of the local grade schools for his resignation last fall, since it seemed impossible to retain such a high-priced man, he asked to be kept at a wage the board could afford, stating, "It would be better to work here without pay than to sit at home doing nothing." And so it was arranged.

An important reason for remaining at his post was his interest in a Boy Scout troop he had just organized. He had noticed the growing restlessness of the young boys of his school, many of whom were deprived of the spending money and equipment for play they had been accustomed to. Realizing their need of something to do, he had banded all who wished to be workers into a group, and, with true leadership, kept them progressing at such a pace that they were becoming a record troop.

The meetings were held in the gymnasium of the schoolhouse, and access to the tool room was provided. Things soon began to happen with such rapidity and enthusiasm that the alert and appreciative school board contributed lathes for wood turning and metal work. Later, a ping pong table was furnished as a recreational facility.

Scouting was no longer a fill-in for Friday nights. The boys never had an empty evening after school, or an unoccupied Saturday morning. Their leader was a busy man, but his work went on while he kept alert to his big business of being a friend to the boys. They loved his tales of his boyhood experiences in the navy, and of his latter life as a lumberjack in the Canadian woods. They never failed to get the tip that encouraged them to make the extra effort to pass a difficult test. To these boys, a man who preferred working even without pay to sitting at home doing nothing, and who was willing to give to them so unselfishly of his time and love, had a living message of courage, perseverance, and unselfishness. The realization that a job was better than a pay roll, that endeavor and achievement were better than idleness or selfish pleasure, gave a new meaning to Scouting and to life.

Near the end of the school year, the board, in appreciation of what the custodian was doing, pledged him the rest of his former salary. This was another lesson for the boys. They saw that unselfish giving and earnest service are keys that solve the problems of employment and success.

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM
Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY
PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
Paper Hanging, Ceiling Work
Estimates Gladly Given
C. V. WHITE Tel. Wel. 1838

WELLESLEY HILLS
Bendsley's
Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
Adjacent to Community Playhouse

WINTHROP
Do Your Children Enjoy Good Reading?
Does the task of selecting just the right books for your children's library seem a perplexing one? Let the following distinguished men and women give you expert guidance: Helen Ferris, Angelo Patri, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Carl Van Doren, and Mrs. Sidonie M. Gruenberg. They choose books of exceptional merit from the lists of the leading publishers. Give your children membership in the Junior Literary Guild, and their reading problems will be solved.
Miss Adela L. Balch, Guild Representative
102 Thurston Street, Somerville, Mass.

IDEAL MARKET
Tel. Ocean 0241
Kraft's Miracle Whip Salad Dressing
10c ½ Pt. 18c Pt. 30c Qt.

WORCESTER
Sunnyside Greenhouses
Dial 24667
2 Boxford Street, Worcester
Cut Flowers, Potted Plants

VERNER'S MARKETS
MEATS—GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
371 PLEASANT ST. 341 LINCOLN ST.
Dial 5-1281 Dial 37241
FREE DELIVERY

OLD BOWLING ALLEY TEA ROOM
MOUNTAIN ROAD, PRINCETON, MASS.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
Meals served on the Porch.
Telephone Princeton 19-4

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 23, 164

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS gentle tune by Wallace is a suitable accompaniment for Mrs. Eddy's beautiful Christmas song, which is threaded all through with tenderness for the Child, even while it sets forth the ideal Christ, as in:

No cradle song, no mother's tear,
To thee belong.
("Poems," p. 29)

William Vincent Wallace (1814-1865) was a true minstrel of Ireland, that home of minstrelsy. He led a roving life, so that he is traced from his childhood in Waterford to London, where he was loved for his violin playing; and then he is found plunging into "the bush," the wild places, west of Sydney, N. S. W. Someone hearing him play was astonished to find real music in the wilderness, and then, after some years of musical success in Sydney, back he came to London, to compose and produce his opera "Maritana." Next he was off to South America on a concert tour, and then for 14 years he found musical satisfactions in Germany.

He had a commission to write for the Opéra in Paris, but his search for health, not to say his love of new places, sent him to the Pyrenees, on his last journey.

Henry Lahee (1826-1912) was anything but a wanderer. Born in Chelsea, London, where his family were friends and neighbors of Sir John Goss, he was a student of Sterndale Bennett and of Goss, and then, at 21, he settled down before the organ at Holy Trinity, Brompton, where he stayed for nearly 30 years.

A critic once called him the "modern Purcell," perhaps because of his love for choral music. He took prizes for glees and madrigals at Bristol, Manchester, Glasgow, and London; and one of the family heirlooms is the silver goblet given him by the Nottingham Glee Club, for a setting of "The Bells" of Edgar Allan Poe. He set Longfellow's "Building of the Ship" for chorus, and Tennyson's "Sleeping Beauty" for women's voices.

His daughter was a singer, a pupil of Garcia, and his son, Henry C. Lahee, has been since 1879 a well-known figure in the musical life of Boston. He recalls that "The Bells" was inspired by the bells of St. Luke's in Chelsea, on an evening when his father stood to listen to them, and to speak with his son of the beauty of the hour and scene.

The tune Nativity, No. 164, was among his "One Hundred Hymn Tunes" which he prepared for Dr. W. J. Irons, vicar of Brompton.

The son recalls an incident of his own boyhood, typical of a lad from a musical family. Asked at school to sing a song to amuse the boys, young Lahee replied, "I don't know any funny song, but I can sing Gibbons in F."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"With reference," "in reference," "with regard," "in regard" (Mrs. A. K. W.)—All are used; even "as regards" is an acceptable idiom. Some writers, of course, prefer "with reference to" and "with regard to" to the "in" construction; but the issue is still only a matter of choice. So far as we know, the only related combination that has failed to receive some cultured support is "in regards to."

If brevity is to be desired, "with regard (or reference) to" can be shortened to "regarding."

"Gray sand" (Reader)—Yes, we have heard this; but we have generally suspected that "grace and" was intended. We agree that it is a good idea to articulate properly.

Emphasis (Miss F. L. E.)—The correspondent writes:

> Many times, in listening to religious reading, I have noticed somewhat undue emphasis on pronouns relating to Deity. To illustrate: In the following verse from Psalms, "Give me understanding, and I shall keep *thy* law." I feel that in placing so much emphasis on the pronoun "thy," the important word "law" is rendered relatively insignificant.

Pronouns relating to Deity should always be read with a motivating thought of reverence; but emphasis is a matter that depends on construction and sense. For example, it would be proper to emphasize "thy" in the following sentence: "It is not my will, but *thy* will."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Betty Bee

The Mass of Bees

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ON the under side of a low branch, where the swarm of bees had settled, a small lump developed. At first it was scarcely noticeable. Gradually, it increased until it was the size of a golf ball, then as large as a baseball. Soon it might have been mistaken for a football in the dimming shadows.

Larger, yet larger, it grew. At last, it ceased growing, and the low buzzing of flying bees was stilled.

Hanging from the limb was a large egg-shaped object composed of living bees. In the center of this mass was Queen Bee, surrounded and protected by her loyal subjects. Should harm come in any form, Betty Bee, who was on the outside, might suffer; but her queen would be safe.

Softly the summer breezes blew, gently swinging this ball of homeless wanderers. On the morrow they would disentangle and move on. Perhaps a hollow tree or an abandoned building would be found where they could install their queen and live in happiness.

For the Scrapbook

Wisdom Chips

Falsehood, like a nettle, stings those who meddle with it.

Too much bed makes a dull head. Who never tries cannot win the prize.

Strive to learn from all things.

Want of variety leads to satiety. Despise school and remain a fool.

Some hours we should find for the pleasures of the mind.

A truth ascertained is a life pension gained.

Eating and drinking shouldn't keep us from thinking.

The hasty angler loses the fish.

Hope and strive is the way to thrive.

If you are in debt somebody owns part of you.

The quiet mind enjoys the sweetest rest.

A cup must be bitter that a smile will not sweeten.

Do not speak of secret matters in a field that is full of little hills.

Nature teaches the truest philosophy.

Merit is superior to birth, and virtue is not hereditary.

Industry is itself a treasure.

His strength in words the blusterer vainly spends, while steadiness and quiet gains its ends.

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: Twenty-three weather stations have been abandoned without any improvement that we can notice.

Los Angeles Times: The one thing that reconciles people to small apartments is the impossibility of boarding relations.

Punch: In Italy silk is now used for the covering of sausages. What is used for the inside remains as ever a mystery.

Humorist: "Whistling undoubtedly gives some people courage," says a psychologist. It sounds as though our office-boy is contemplating asking for a rise.

London Opinion: Unbreakable glass is being used to build flats in an American town. As a final test it is said that they are to be cleaned by a squad of domestics.

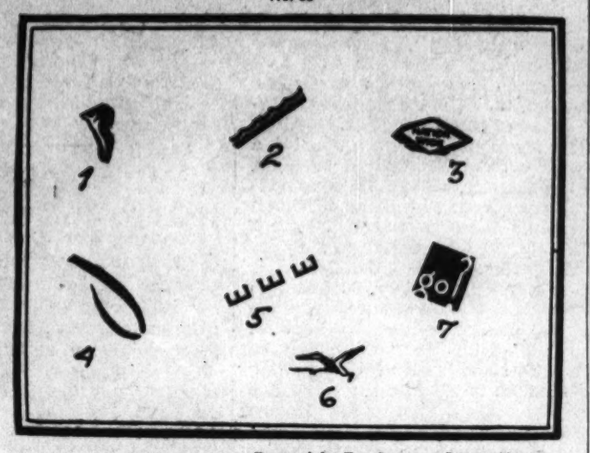
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HE GIVES nothing but worthless gold who gives from a sense of duty.—LOWELL.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 38



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 38." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

Hence, the Dog

"Hallo. Got a dog, I see—thought you didn't like dogs."

"I don't, but my wife picked up a lot of cheap dog biscuit at a bargain sale."—*Answers.*

The Admission

"Think of it, sweetie. If you'd marry me, you'd have a great, big, strong man around the house all the time."

"That's just it. I'd prefer a husband who had a job."

Candid Friend

"Would you—er—advise me to—er—marry a beautiful girl or a sensible girl?"

"I'm afraid you'll never be able to marry either, old man."

"Why not?"

"Well, a beautiful girl could do better, and a sensible girl would know better."—*Kentish Observer.*

Passing Show

She: "Are you sure we're on the right road."

He (consulting guide): "Oh, quite. It says here, 'Follow the stream until you come to the old ford.'"

Wise Choice

"Doris thought she would marry Jack until she heard how much he spent at the tailor's."

"Well?"

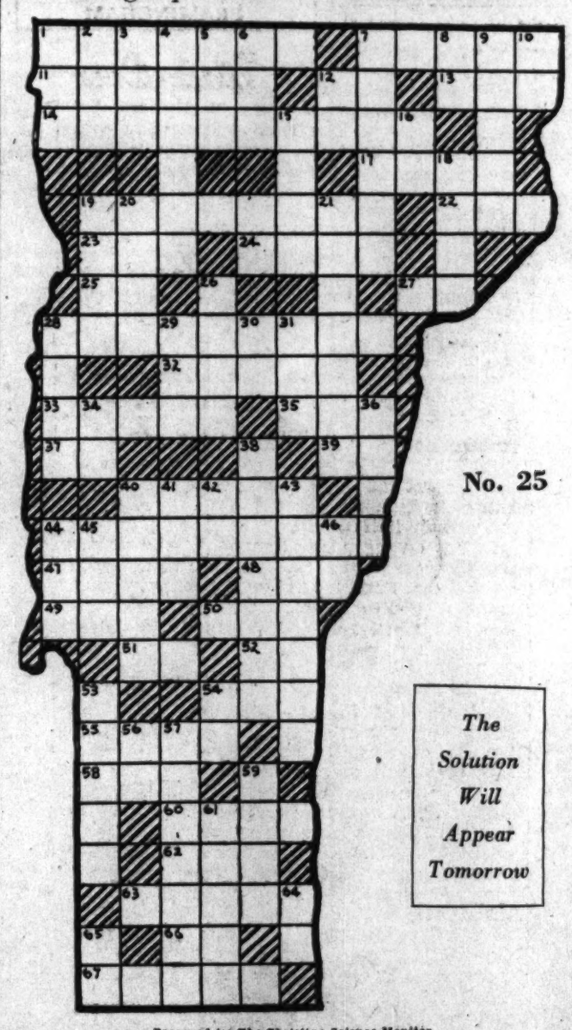
"Then she decided to marry the tailor."—*Karikaturen.*

The Reason

"You weren't at school yesterday. Was it due to the inclemency of the weather?"

"No, sir. I couldn't come because of the rain."—*Tit-Bits.*

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle



No. 25

The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Name of this State.
7—One of leading industries of State.
11—Species of lizard.
12—Presiding elder.
13—Grows on certain trees.
14—Capital of this State.
17—Statistics.
19—Former President born in this State.
22—Entire.
23—Possess.
24—Group word for cattle.
25—Second note of the scale.
27—Before A. D.
28—Flower of this State.
32—Nothing.
33—Equip with arms.
34—Even (poetical).
37—Sixth note of the scale.
39—Spanish for "I."
40—The heaviest end.
44—First white man to see this State.
47—Only snobs put them on.
48—Month of the year (ab.).
49—Latin for "through."
50—Bovine call.
51—Printer's measure.
52—Secundum naturum.
54—Prince Edward Isle.
55—Greedily grabs.
58—Royal Naval Reserve.
60—Third person singular, present, of Latin "amo."
62—Short sleep.
63—Mature.
66—Tantalum (ab.).
67—Range of mountains in this State.

Down

1—Pep.
2—Latin for "I."
3—Move rapidly.
4—Woman.
5—Ozark National Park.
6—Scot variant of "no."
7—Real estate term for "conversed."
8—Not out.
9—Two-thirds of this State's population is?
10—Yukon Territory.
12—Jumbled type.
15—To load.
16—Royal Academy.
18—Leading State in producing (?).
19—Found in the center of the apple.
20—Indebted to.
21—The man who urged young men to "go west," and who learned printing in East Poultney in this State.
26—Not fat.
29—Small windlass.
29—Canadian National Railroad.
30—Exclamation.
31—Compete.
34—North America.
35—"12m."
35—Liberate.
40—A city of this State, and one of the world's greatest granite centers.
41—Royal Mail Steamer.
42—Not down.
43—Mountain range in this State.
44—Head covering.
45—Go in haste.
46—Pronoun.
53—There are but (?) cities with over 10,000 population in this State.
54—Postscript.
56—Upon.
57—One of this State's foremost products.
59—Narrow adhesive band.
61—A tree in this State that provides candy for the natives.
64—Negation.
65—Adjutant-General.

Ad-O-Gram No. 33

Published: June 23
Answers:

1. Kelloggs
2. Sturdevant Packery Co.
3. Grape-Nuts
4. Colton Manor
5. Eagle Mt. House
6. Kalamazoo Veg. Par.
7. Cadillac

Winners

Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. E. L. Downing, Harding, Mass.
Miss C. L. Caab, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Mrs. P. A. Locke, West Medford, Mass.
Mrs. M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
Miss N. Hoyt, East Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. F. B. Hilton, Braintree, Mass.
A. H. Cohen, New York City.
W. E. K. Josselyn, Pittsfield, Mass.
E. Wingen, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Miss H. Hawkes, New York.
Mrs. H. Peterson, New Milford, N. J.
H. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
Mrs. O. L. Rogers, Hamden, Conn.
Miss M. R. Sotter, Reading, Penna.
Mrs. G. G. Johnston, Roslindale, Mass.
Babcock's Pharmacy, Lewiston, Maine.
Mrs. E. H. Davis, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. E. M. Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
A. Sanderson, Rochester, N. Y.
C. A. Brush, Old Forge, N. Y.
C. W. Pyle, West Chester, Penna.
Mrs. L. G. Alt, Chicago.
Miss E. C. Olson, Chicago.
Mrs. M. S. Klauber, New York City.
Mrs. Faber, Lincoln, Mass.
Miss G. M. Yoss, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. E. F. Millett, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. A. E. Faust, Kansas City, Mo.
P. B. Raymond, High Point, N. C.
Miss M. J. Collier, Galena, Ill.
Miss T. McKibben, Marietta, Ohio.
Miss L. M. Lawrie, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. J. D. Brotchie, Davenport, Fla.
J. S. Bentley, Boulder, Colo.
Mrs. S. G. Bell, Somerville, Mass.
H. C. Metzendorf, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss L. W. DuBose, Birmingham, Ala.
Mrs. A. M. Travers, Gary, Ind.
A. Babson, Chicago, Ill.
Miss A. Fritz, Burlington, Iowa.
Miss B. Roth, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. E. H. Schissler, Sheboygan, Wis.
Miss B. M. Wilson, New York City.
Mrs. M. Kinsman, Chicago.
L. W. Elliott, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. A. Meents, Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. A. Menrick, Marshall, Ark.
J. van Camp Jr., Bloomer, Wis.
Miss M. Baumhauer, Quincy, Ill.
Mrs. H. Wellhouse, Meridian, Miss.
Mrs. R. G. Swanson, Kansas City, Mo.
Schiereck Family, Kirkwood, Mo.
B. & W. Brown, Needham, Mass.
Miss L. E. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. M. L. Creighton, Los Angeles.
D. F. Bradshaw, Klemme, Iowa.
Mrs. E. Byland, Astoria, Ore.
Mrs. M. E. Wissling, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss E. J. McCullough, Marlboro, N. Y.
The Glasser Family, Butte, Mont.
C. L. Faust, St. Joseph, Mo.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. E. P. Albertson, Maxbass, N. D.
V. M. Brough, Medicine Hat, Alta.
Mrs. E. F. Emmick, Olympia, Wash.
Mrs. N. Boose, Gerber, Calif.
Mrs. L. F. Wirth, San Diego.
E. Ryder, San Francisco.
Mrs. G. R. Thomas, Lakeport, Calif.
Mrs. S. K. Yoder, Cincinnati.
Miss L. Nicklas, Brooklyn.
Mrs. M. Horn, Kansas City, Mo.
M. West, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
Mrs. B. R. Dame, Detroit, Mich.
Misses D. and A. Brenner, Davenport, Fla.
Mrs. J. H. Bernier, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. F. L. Fish, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. G. O. Gilbert, Beaumont, Texas.
Mrs. J. L. Hart, Aberdeen, S. D.
S. F. Madison.
Mrs. M. A. Collins, Anaheim, Calif.
Mrs. G. Newkirk, Marion, Ind.
Mrs. M. Peabody, Los Angeles.
Miss F. E. White, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. P. Langeois, Detroit.
E. & W. Nottage, Stockton, Calif.
Miss D. Barr, Tucson, Ariz.
Mrs. H. C. S. Finkel, Dayton, Wash.
Mrs. E. W. Marsh, Los Angeles.
O. Wilhite, Corwith, Iowa.
Miss E. Sadewasser, Danville, Ill.
Mrs. B. M. Scott, Beverly Hills, Calif.
A. A. Tagaris, Cleveland.
Mrs. H. K. Haskell, Los Angeles.
C. Hickman, Forsyth, Mont.
Mrs. E. A. Carr, Des Moines, Iowa.
Mrs. A. P. Fisher, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. M. F. Barrett, Melrose, Mass.
A. and E. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. E. H. Morrison, Chicago.
Mrs. E. E. Thorsen, San Diego.
M. J. McGregor, Los Angeles.
Mrs. M. Ristow, Hawarden, Iowa.
Mrs. J. W. Ellery, Aberdeen, S. D.
Mrs. S. M. Craig, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. I. Petit, Great Falls, Mont.
L. M. Hirsch, Cincinnati.
M. Krenz, Eston, Sask.
Mrs. K. J. Reeves, Los Angeles.
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Nelson, Missoula, Mont.
J. Tucker, Albany, Calif.
Mrs. J. M. Welch, Los Angeles.
Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss A. E. Bristol, Wallingford, Conn.
Mrs. B. Hindshaw, Ulysses, Kan.
Mrs. C. Albert, Los Angeles.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
L. E. Smith, Boston.
W. S. Michaels, Yosemite National Park, Calif.
Mrs. N. M. Vuylsteke, Port Arthur, Texas.
Miss E. L. Barnes, Los Angeles.
Mrs. E. Hungerford, Madison, Wis.
A. C. Thompson, Boise, Idaho.
The Palmer Family, Berkeley, Calif.
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Claser, New York City.
M. J. Simpson, San Diego.
Miss M. Diefenbach, Cincinnati.
E. Ness, Chicago.
U. G. Walker, McAllen, Texas.
Our Children's Home, Inc., San Francisco.
Mrs. B. Dinnage, Horsham, Eng.
Mrs. D. L. Geary, Kokomo, Ind.
Mrs. Z. Esmiel, Gary, Ind.
Miss S. M. Clore, Cincinnati.
Mrs. E. D. Tower, Des Moines.
Mrs. M. Baughman, Newcastle, Calif.
H. P. Green, Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. J. S. Adams, Thompson Falls, Mont.
Mrs. Rose E. Sharland, Bristol, Eng.
S. B. Staley, Honolulu, T. H.
Mrs. C. E. Tasker, Santa Monica, Calif.
T. C. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.
The Wallenspiel Family, Reno, Nev.
W. L. Aubert.
Mrs. C. E. Dytert, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. M. J. Simon, Springfield, Ill.
Mrs. G. K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
V. Richardson, New Orleans.
M. Richardson, New Orleans.
Mrs. W. G. Gracie, Lakeland, Fla.
Miss M. G. Cunnings, Hillsboro, Ohio.
S. L. Johnson, San Francisco.
I. Johnson, San Francisco.
Mrs. G. DeGroot, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Walter Lorenz, Frankfurt, Germany.

What They Say

Living Standard

"The American standard of living should include not only food, clothing, and shelter, but security for old age, provision and the opportunity for healthy recreational life and suitable, varied and extended vacation."—*Secretary of Labor Perkins.*

Humph!

"Men aren't as well fitted for travel as women. They're too careless. They need their wives to look after them."—*Anne Campbell.*

Movement of Masses

"People in the mass have reached a point where they are all primed and ready to move in almost any direction."—*Senator Borah.*

Above All

"At least half the rules of etiquette are maxims of tact."—*Emily Post.*

Aid to Crime

"The free sale of firearms is the curse of America."—*Dr. Royal S. Copeland.*

The Children's Corner

Dahlia Square

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE summer time Tommy's sleeping quarters were in a tent in the back yard. Tommy was so eager to lie down where he could look up at the stars that mother knew just where to find him when bedtime came. The silk patchwork quilt was spread out each night, then folded across the foot of the cot after Tommy had chosen a patch. Tonight Tommy chose a square of purple silk the color of the dahlias in the garden, so mother told a story about Dahlia Square.

"The birds in Philadelphia seemed to think that a certain garden belonged to them. The choicest birds with their beautiful babies came each morning, and all day long, to Dahlia Square, as that garden was called.

"Saucy blue jays hid peanuts under the leaves of the dahlias. The catbird in its immaculate suit of gray sang sweetly all through the day. A wood thrush flitted about at sunset. A scarlet tanager in a sports suit of crimson and black was often seen with one of the catbirds as they paused on their way home in the evening for a breath of air in the garden.

"A brilliant Baltimore oriole sang like a prima donna as it swung high above the dahlias on the branch of an elm. Soon three tiny mites of green and yellow downy fluff would join the bird-baby promenade in the garden and the proud oriole knew what admiring glances they would receive.

"And then, of course, there were the robins, any number of robins, each as different from the others as could be.

"One morning there was quite a shrugging of feathered shoulders as a somewhat bedraggled-looking robin came into Dahlia Square. She went hopping around the edge of the square with her back against the dahlias trying to conceal as much as possible the fact that she had lost her tail."

"Oh, how did she lose her tail?" Tommy asked sympathetically.

"We never knew," mother said. And then she continued:

"Every mother bird in the square noticed, however, that this particular robin never ate any of the worms which she so energetically pulled from the ground. Instead, as soon as she had the worm doubled and folded in her bill, she looked around for a baby robin waiting patiently for its mother to bring it a worm. Hopping over, the stranger would offer her worm to the baby. Sometimes the baby accepted the worm and ate it before the mother bird was aware of what was happening, but usually the mother robin came flying back to her child and fed it herself.

"Soon the tailless robin was recognized as a regular patron of Dahlia Square, and it was noticed that certain mother birds were gradually beginning to intrust to her the feeding of their babies, especially those who had families of three or four.

"Sometimes a mother bird had to fly beyond the dahlias, and then 'Nursey' (as the robin had been named) would do valiant guard duty until the mother bird returned.

"A morning came when there was great rejoicing in the garden. 'Nursey' had been given a job! She had a baby robin to take care of all day long. 'Nursey' was so busy taking care of her young charge that she had no time to think about herself those days, but onlookers in Dahlia Square noticed that her tail was growing nicely. Each day it was a trifle longer and everyone was happy.

"Did its tail really grow in?" Tommy asked eagerly.

"Yes, indeed. We watched it from our window overlooking Dahlia Square," mother answered as she kissed a sleepy little boy good night.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Russian natural scientists—report the development of a new grain; it is a cross between wheat and rye, having the quality of wheat and the power of rye to resist cold.

Western Australia—is more or less isolated from the rest of Australia by a great desert region 500 miles wide and 1000 miles long.

Five states—South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Texas, and Montana, have slogans on their automobile license plates.

Approximately $11,000,000—is the cost to the United States Government of giving a boy four years instruction at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Sark—one of the Channel Islands, has a tax requiring the payment of a fowl for each chimney on every house.

The bloom—of the rice flower lasts from two to three hours.

Printing of music—was first accomplished in 1476 by Ulrich Hahn of Rome.

Georgia—has an official state cartoonist duly commissioned by the Governor, Tom Sanders of Atlanta has the distinction.

A big jump in bicycle traffic—has been noticed in Florida because of the State's high tax on gasoline.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

The People vs. the Politicians

A DEMOCRACY seems prone to be easy going and slow to arise against evils which threaten it. But when it does accept the challenge presented by a sinister situation something usually happens. The history of the United States affords numerous examples of ability to "clean house" when the country once determines to act.

In recent months the country has been in one of its most ardent moods for correction and change. Many interests are being put on the grill and told to change their methods and practices—and be quick about it! Bankers are being compelled by the whips of public wrath to put their houses in order. Industry is put on probation and told to regulate itself. Currency reform is moving so swiftly as to make the dollar dizzy.

But there is one field which seems strangely exempt from the current pressure for change and reform—the political methods of the country. Will Americans stand indefinitely for government of the people, by the politicians and for the politicians?

The darts of change, evolutionary or revolutionary, may be shot into fields all around the political lot and not one fall into it. We go off the gold standard, but never off the political basis. Political methods and self-seeking politicians remain the same. Votes still are bought, in effect, from the public treasury. Municipal government in New York and some other cities exudes its customary stench.

Yet can any observant citizen doubt that there is a demand for a reformation of the underlying spirit of politics in the United States? The need is greatest in municipal politics and local phases of state and national politics.

In spite of changes for the better here and there, no one can yet, after more than forty years, challenge the general soundness of James Bryce's conclusion in his "The American Commonwealth" that "the government of cities is the one conspicuous failure of the United States." Furthermore he feared for the ultimate effects of municipal corruption and mismanagement upon American government generally.

Who will deny that weakened defences in any quarter of the structure of government do not correspondingly weaken the whole? And the greatest weakness is in the phase of government which touches most closely the lives of the people.

The city manager and commission forms of government have brought some improvement, at least temporarily, in not a few American cities. Yet those forms have not proved a panacea. Politics and spoilsmanship still creep in. Conceding their good results, these types of government have not yet proved their case fully in the cities where tried, nor have they shown their adaptability to all cities.

The chief cause of local misgovernment and low standards is prostituting the public service to the mercenary ends of professional politicians. To the average American politician, politics is a business—and usually a dirty business. The major issue is not of laws and charters, but of men.

An impelling sense of civic duty is more important than the type of governmental mechanism. No form of government will serve its purpose well as long as petty, partisan, favor-seeking ways of administering the public business are tolerated. A higher sense of honor, of patriotic duty and public morality have been the strength of public administration in some other countries, particularly Great Britain. Politics as a career there is vastly more alluring than in the United States.

In any country, for any sized unit of government, and under any circumstances, the real issue in any political campaign is, as Bryce held, "the character and capacity of the candidate for office."

Too often in the United States it is the last issue which appears to be involved. Can American government survive indefinitely in its democratic form without political regeneration in its local manifestations? Shall its ideals be those of the founding fathers or the foundering and plundering politicians?

Gone Is the Glamour

THERE is a thrill in the news of the first airplane which is fitted with sleeping berths. It just has been put into service on the southern transcontinental route by American Airways. Sleeping while soaring through the silent skies!

But one aspect of the announcement has an especial significance that is likely to be missed. For years, many in aviation have insisted that one of the handicaps to aerial progress was the surrounding glamour. So long as the pilot remained a glamorous person— an individual quite removed from the ordinary run of citizens —this group felt that air transportation must suffer the fate of the exclusive and extraordinary. It could not get down to earth, so to speak.

The sky sleeper seems destined to change the situation. In its operation, the personnel arrangement is perfect for destroying the aura of glamour that surrounds the pilot.

"These cots," says the company announcement, "are then made up with linen and blankets by the co-pilot."

If the function of making beds cannot reduce the airman to fellowship with those engaged in more mundane occupations, probably nothing can do so. The odds are that it will.

Keeping Prices Down and Up

AT FIRST glance there may seem to be an incongruity in news reports which portray the United States Government as trying with one hand to raise prices by farm relief plans or inflation, and as threatening with the other hand to invoke the antitrust laws against suspected bolstering of certain kinds of prices.

Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, recently announced, for example, that investigations into the method of determining the price of aluminum will be pressed with new vigor and that much evidence has been gathered in connection with the extraordinary stability of the price of steel rails. His warnings on bread prices also are well known. Earlier, a loud protest came from Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, when bids for cement for Boulder Dam were found to be virtually all alike. At the same time his own department was trying to help the oil industry to stabilize production and—inferentially—prices.

But there is a perfectly clear, logical and understandable rule behind these seemingly contradictory actions. The rule may not be applied accurately in all cases; there may be extreme difficulty sometimes in determining just how it should be applied. But it is possible fundamentally to draw a distinction between prices the Government ought to support and prices the raising of which it ought to oppose.

Two tests can be applied. First, is the commodity a raw material or a finished product? In the present situation the returns to primary producers should be increased and the prices to ultimate consumers should be kept as low as possible. Second, are the buyers or the sellers of the commodity in question the better organized? If one side or the other is at an evident disadvantage, it is legitimate and proper that the Government throw the weight of its organization and influence on that side.

Farmers and consumers have long been notoriously unorganized. Workers of late have been put on the defensive by unemployment. Industry and commerce in their various units have had varying degrees of organization—some so loose as to need the aid of coöperative codes under the National Recovery Act, some so tight as to approach monopoly without any reference to that act.

To some the talk of prosecutions under the Sherman Antitrust Act may come with a strange, incomprehensible sound, for the impression has become widespread that the antitrust law was suspended by the Recovery Act. But it is a misimpression. The latter act lifts the antitrust laws only in regard to such industries as shall adopt approved codes of fair competition. No code, no exemption. Until an industry sets up its own restraints the laws against monopoly apply.

Whether by industrial codes, antitrust investigations, relief laws or moral suasion, the Government is justified in working at the same time to push up the prices for raw materials from unorganized producers and to keep down the prices of well-organized sellers.

A Sword Over the Schoolhouse

GONE from schoolyard and campus are the graduates and commencement orators, the teachers and students of American schools and colleges. Where yesterday sounded the counsels of wisdom and experience to youth is heard mostly the whir of the lawn mower. July rains water the class ivy. The peace of midsummer broods over the lawns and elms and the silent, shuttered buildings.

Yet over this peaceful scene is an invisible sword suspended? Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, thinks there is. Recently he said:

> A sword hangs over education throughout the United States—the sword of imperative retrenchment forged in the fires of an irrational depression. To prevent this sword from sinking into the vitals of the whole enterprise of education will demand the utmost of statesmanlike coöperation between the leadership of the schools and the leadership of society.

Even in the current confusion the main trends of public education are clear. Increased demands have been made on the public schools, their public support has decreased, and educational service has been progressively curtailed. How far these trends have carried the enterprise is revealed by the joint commission on the emergency in education appointed by the National Education Association and the Department of Superintendence.

Pupil enrollment has steadily increased, while the teaching staff has decreased. Since 1926, the commission's study shows, a uniform rate of increase in enrollment of 1 per cent a year has taken place. Each year finds 200,000 more children in school than the previous year. In all schools the enrollment increased from 24,741,000 in 1926 to 26,526,000 in 1933. In the face of the greater need, the teaching staff has fallen off.

Yet, indicating how deeply the public school system is imbedded in popular acceptance and support, the effect of the depression upon it was slow in appearing. The total yearly expenditure for public education in elementary and secondary schools in 1933 dropped below $2,000,000,000—an amount less than that spent in 1926. Between 1927 and 1930 capital outlays for buildings, sites and equipment seemed to be stabilized at slightly less than $400,000,000 a year. In 1930 a rapid decline in such outlay set in, reaching a low of $154,000,000 this year.

Many schools closed in various parts of the country, and the terms of others were abbreviated. Salaries of many teachers were cut; some were unpaid for long periods. But even these realities did not harm education as much as the misinformation, gossip, unjustifiable criticism and half truths about schools and school administration.

Into all the atmosphere of distress and foreboding about education comes a note of optimism from the recent sessions of the National Education Association in Chicago. Much is heard about the crisis, but more about plans and leadership to find the way out. After all, retrenchment was necessary. Indeed, it was salutary. The weight of the educational edifice had begun to tax its underpinning. Foundation and superstructure both need attention.

Into the Chicago conference, counsels of hope were brought by William John Cooper, retiring head of the Federal Office of Education, and his successor, George F. Zook. The latter declared that "recent events have left no doubt that the American people is deeply interested in education. Since we have demonstrated our willingness to take cuts along with other social agencies, popular support of our program has been hearty."

If a sword does hang over the American schoolhouse, there are signs that realistic and resolute action will prevent its falling.

Owen D. Young in a recent address on rural schools said: "It is not a question of whether we can afford the modern rural school. Rather it is, Can we afford not to have it?"

Need he have restricted his question to the *rural* schools?

Against Speculation

THE setback of Wednesday and Thursday in the New York stock market may be rated as constructive. Speculators for the rise who had taken security prices into higher and higher ground at a dizzier and dizzier pace suffered a rebuff. For the day at least the speculators for a fall took control. Consequently the general list of quotations came that much nearer to the values which a realistic appraisal of earning power would attach to them.

The shakeout may be salutary in another respect. Speculation has lately been attracting many nonprofessionals to Wall Street. Many calls for more margin money are said to have been sent out on Wednesday evening by brokers. Undoubtedly they went to the nonprofessional public. For it is an axiom that the public always lose. They do not have the knowledge possessed by the "insiders," as the recent testimony before the Senate stock exchange subcommittee brought out eloquently enough. They begin to buy when the professionals are beginning to sell, and they end up "holding the bag."

It is evident that the Roosevelt Administration will not tolerate any renewal of the speculation the pricking of which in 1929 caused such widespread tribulation. Thoughtful citizens will applaud that determination. Speculation is the enemy of that sobriety and moderation which must be the attributes of an intelligent community. The arguments in favor of the maintenance of a free market for the buying and selling of securities are not so overwhelming that the community will long endure the existence of a gambling den as the price of such a free market.

The committee of the stock exchange should keep this feeling in view. It should see to it that the opportunities for speculation are reduced to the minimum. As for the public, nobody can prevent a fool from being easily parted from his money. The best hope here is that the attainment of economic security, to which the New Deal is harnessed will provide the soil in which a more stable mental attitude can flourish.

One Touch of Barter

PEASANTS in the Austrian Tyrol are gayly humming a revised version of the old nursery rhyme:

> Six little pigs came from Poland
> And one Polish tourist is here,

while the *Sportsgeschaefte* in old Innsbruck report that sales of *Alpenstoecke* are going strong.

Glee marks the round, rubicund visages of the peasant farmers as again they find a market for butter and milk and eggs at hotels long more than half deserted; in many a mountain hut on steep Austrian passes the primitive but comfortable hay-beds are being made afresh for Polish climbers, who long have vainly wished to watch the golden glow of sunrise gild the Tyrolean Alps. And it is barter that has turned the trick.

Grave gentlemen from Vienna and Warsaw, sitting round a table at a conference in London, decided that the consumption of *Schweinefleisch* in Austria badly needed boosting, and that arbitrary passport rules in Warsaw prevented many Poles scaling Austrian peaks or enjoying the *Musikfest* at Salzburg. Ordinarily it is harder for a Polish citizen to get a passport to leave his country than for an American postmaster to retain his job under a new Administration. The purpose, of course, is to make Poles spend their vacation money at home. The restriction is a close-up of the famous world-picture entitled: Nationalism Gone Wild.

But a man from Warsaw got an inspiration. Said he to the Austrian delegates: "Pigs is pigs and you need 'em. We have 'em. Every time you buy six pigs from us we'll let out one Pole with a pocket full of *zlotys* to spend."

"Bully," cried an Austrian. "We'll purchase pigs in carload lots and invite 15,000 Poles to equip themselves with Alpenstocks and revel in the finest panorama Europe anywhere affords."

Thus did one touch of barter make two nations economically kin.

Editorial Notes

The first of a contemplated cross-country chain of airplane filling stations has been opened at Hicksville, Long Island. They will not only serve as oases for pilots who are running low on fuel between regular airports but as stabilizers for the jobless aviation mechanics who are to operate them.

A Colfax (Wash.) letter carrier is credited with having walked 98,000 miles while on duty. What his total mileage would be if postman's holidays were included staggers the imagination.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Progress of Industrial Codes

THE formulation of codes for major industries and their employees at Washington is proceeding apace. General Johnson's office gives out the information that probably by December ten or twelve of the key industries of the United States will be operating under codes which have been approved, if not indeed forced, upon the managers of these industries by the Federal Government. When that is accomplished, and if and when the National Government rigidly enforces the provisions of the general code which is in preparation, industry in the United States may be said to be as thoroughly under the federal control as that in Italy is under the domination of the Fascist authorities.

Organized labor has met this change in industrial overlordship with shouts of joy and the manifestation of extraordinary activity in building up its power in the industry affected. Every code provides for the recognition of the right of organized bargaining on the part of the employees, and puts a ban upon the always spurious and deceptive company unions. While there is a certain antagonism expressed to this encouragement of labor organization, it will be difficult for objectors to support their opposition.

For just as long as corporations, that is to say, organized capital, can control an industry, and have at their command opportunities for employment and the fixation of the rate of wages, the right of the workingman to organize for the sale of his only asset, namely, his labor, seems to be beyond challenge. It is quite true that this new system may, from an employee's standpoint, menace the maintenance of the open shop. It legalizes collective bargaining over wage rates, but practically denies to the individual worker the right to make his own bargain.

It may be that this situation can be supported on the plea that it accomplishes the greatest good for the greatest number. At any rate it does, and probably will, continue to jar, to a certain extent, on such comparatively few Americans as still cling to that once popular doctrine of rugged individualism.

There is unquestionably an undertone of dissatisfaction among industrial managers with this plan for federal supervision. It finds little public expression, and the newspapers as a whole seem to be willing to uphold the Administration program at every point. Probably the public feeling today is that industry in the United States has been somewhat in the position of a drowning man who will eagerly clutch at a life preserver thrown to him, however much he might prefer to be comfortably ensconced on the deck of a ship. Industry hopes that this regimentation, under federal authority, will extricate it from its present perilous condition. If saved by the operation of this code system, the former great industrialists will probably plan to get rid, if possible, of the limitations placed upon them by federal action. But if the Roosevelt program shall prove effective to a very considerable degree, it is most unlikely that either capitalistic complaint or political maneuvering will effect its overthrow.

If, however, by November, 1934, it has not accomplished a very material elevation and stabilization of the business of the nation, it will no doubt be the chief issue in the congressional election. Should it fail, and it must be said that thus far the indications are that no failure is to be apprehended, Mr. Roosevelt is likely to know how Herbert Hoover felt when the heavy weight of depression baffled his best-conceived efforts to lift it.

* * *

The redoubtable "Pussyfoot" Johnson, than whom there has been no more intelligent or devoted advocate of prohibition, is described as having given up the fight. "We are in for a five years' drunk," says "Pussyfoot," according to the Associated Press. "We are not immune from poison like a mongoose. . . . The more speeches I made the wetter the country became, so I decided to beat it while the going was good." No one has had a longer or more successful experience as a prohibition speaker than Mr. Johnson. His conclusions today must carry conviction.

The astute promise of the wets that repeal will reduce the rich man's income tax, and increase the poor man's opportunities for employment, has united two ordinarily antagonistic political forces. Not until the fallacy of these promises, coupled with the evils attendant upon the return of the saloon, shall have become evident, can any effectual stand be made against the liquor power. The situation is unhappy, but it exists. Perhaps in the five years which Mr. Johnson describes, the friends of good order and sound economics may be able to educate the public to comprehension of the fact that total and absolute prohibition is, after all, the one defense against liquor. One does not regulate crime but extirpate it.

Sir Edwin Arnold

A Poet at Play

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

A TIRELESS worker, Sir Edwin Arnold was too wise a one to chain his energies to a single type of toil, but changed easily from one intellectual task to another, finding relaxation in the variety of his labors. And he believed in play as whole-heartedly as a schoolboy.

One of his favorite forms of exercise was to take long country tramps. My brother and I were usually his companions; and with knapsacks on our shoulders and stout sticks in hand we would set out to discover England. I was a little fellow, about ten years of age, but I covered my twenty miles a day, and felt that I was the peer of all explorers. As I look back on those youthful exploits, I realize that it was the companionship of my father, with his lively jests, his apt quotations, his vast knowledge, and his intimacy with the things of nature, that made the way so short.

At noon we would rest at some roadside inn, and partake of the simple fare they offered. No Lucullan banquet might vie with those rural luncheons I have shared with my father in "The Two Spies," with its swinging board portraying Joshua's men carrying a monstrous bunch of grapes, or in "The Red Horse," with its painted effigy of a vermilion steed prancing above the porch.

The sea, also, was Arnold's playground. He sang its praises in prose and verse and painted its beauties on many a canvas. There comes to my mind one of his leading articles describing the English Channel on a summer day. As one read it the printed page faded. Only the sea was present. The spray of its wavelets lay salt upon one's face. The smell of the seaweed was in the air, and the cry of gulls whirling on white wings.

Few were the years when he did not own some yacht, and he knew every spar and running tackle in his craft. Oft he would sail into the North Sea on a fishing cruise, where the trawling nets of his sons would catch dogfish and sole. Or he would bring his boat, curtseying on the flood tide, to its moorings in the Medway, back from some Jason-quest along the southern English shores.

Among the accomplishments of this many-sided man was that of being a reasonably efficient carpenter. He delighted to build log cabins in his gardens or to devise alcoves and bookcases in his home. For books rained upon him, though he was curiously devoid of any desire to possess an extensive library. Books fulfilled for him the function of pathways for the intellect; seldom to be explored a second time. Periodically he gave away his libraries, as naturally as a tree sheds its leaves.

Despite a happy home life, with a poet's inconsistency he disliked the incubus of a big residence. Its formalities troubled him. "Why cannot we live as the gypsies do, and dwell in a movable van?" he would ask. "Let me be content to own a ragged coat, with pockets all over it in which to put a few books for their companionship, and a handful of jewels for the sake of their color."

His desire for "a handful of jewels" claims another story. Like all true artists, he had a passionate love of color. One of the modes by which he ministered to this trait was to fill one of his pockets with cut and uncut gems. Most of them contained flaws, which rendered them of little worth to a jeweler; but he cared naught for values. To him they were color! He had purchased in the bazaars of Ceylon a small bagful of these faulty sapphires, garnets, rubies, emeralds, and crystals of many hues and sizes.

It would have been a harmless hobby had he merely treasured them. But with these gems as with his intimacy with the philosophies of Asia, he sought to share their beauties with the rest of the world. He would bore small holes in the edges of sideboards, in the backs of chairs, in the carved finale of the stairway banisters, and therein he would "set" some of his jewels.

With the other members of our family these settings never were popular. Unexpected contacts with them were many and varied. Perhaps one of us would be resting a hand on a corner of a table when the fingers would encounter something hard and sharp—a sapphire! one would find a garnet let into the handle of a hairbrush! The umbrella which yesterday was left in the hat stand, with handle smooth, was likely to surprise its owner by a rough and strange *feel*, for now it possessed two emeralds, a topaz and a piece of purple spar!

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Lands That Never Were

SIR ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS was a benefactor of mankind. In the late-Victorian nineties, when the minds of men were turning from Meredithian prettinesses to . . . problem novels . . . , Anthony Hope (as we then knew him) discovered a new realm. We went with him to Ruritania, the most realistic of all dreamlands and thrilled with the noble adventures he set before us. . . .

What a glorious relief was "The Prisoner of Zenda," after the drowsy verbosity of "Robert Elsmere." England and America awoke to the fact that fiction did not have to be wearisome. With what zest everyone took to wandering with Rudolph Rassendyl in impossible lands! Moreover, it was not necessary to place the Hope novel on the highest shelves of the bookcases so the children could not reach them. . . .

Zip-zing stories of pure romance are still going strong. Perhaps they are now a little rougher than the Zenda stories and not quite so preposterous or quite so delicately devised. But they are still wholesome, and they are still the proper pabulum for story readers. . . .

So Anthony Hope was a benefactor. Not a great writer, but a good one. The difference is not very significant.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"Bootleg Kidnapings"

THE United States has seen kidnaping become, since the Lindbergh case, almost as common as pocketpicking.

But America, which has not been able to keep its liquor genuine, seems equally unable to introduce pure, unadulterated kidnaping. Many of the cases reported in the last year have been proved to be hoaxes and now the British Government makes the same charge in the case of "Jake the Barber" Factor, alleged to have been abducted in Chicago. .

Through the attorney for the Crown, Britain alleges that "Jake" was a willing victim to the kidnaping, as he wished to escape extradition to England on a $7,000,000 swindle charge.

Perhaps, even if the kidnaping is not a hoax, "Jake" preferred the uncertainties of the American underworld to the certainty of a British court.

Will our own courts ever get that way?—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

For Better Government for the Counties

BY APPOINTING a joint committee to draft a model county salary act the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce, the Peoples Conference on Government and the Arkansas State Taxpayers Association have insured themselves against working at cross purposes in this important matter.

In view of the failure of the 1933 Legislature to enact a valid county salary law on a classified basis and the growing realization in Arkansas that local levies represent more than 80 per cent of the taxation on property, a widespread movement to control county outlays by local initiated acts may be expected next year.

But the time has come for recognition as well as retrenchment. Antiquated machinery is costing the people too much. To attack this broader problem, it has been suggested that Governor Futrell appoint a commission to study our county government system and make recommendations to be submitted to the Legislature in 1935.

We have men in Arkansas qualified to make a thorough job of such a survey and offer sound recommendations. And the ground is by no means unbroken. . . . In Virginia, a remarkable report on county government was made by a legislative commission less than two years ago. This material would be available and illuminating to an Arkansas commission.

The time to get a complicated question into shape for intelligent treatment by the Legislature is between sessions. During the 60 days they are together, the legislators have little opportunity for the necessary assembling and digesting of facts.—*Arkansas Gazette.*